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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published upto the 14th September, 1959 :—

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135.	S.O. 2025, dated 14th September, 1959.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2088.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of Section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the decision of the High Court of Judicature in Assam given on the 7th July, 1959, on an appeal from the order dated the 30th August, 1958 of the Election Tribunal Gauhati.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN ASSAM

FIRST APPEAL (ELECTION) No. 38 OF 1958

(From a judgment dated 30th August 1958 passed by Mr. R. Labhaya, Member, Election Tribunal, Gauhati.)

Amjad Ali (defendant)—Appellant

Versus

Nazmul Haque (Petitioner)—Respondent.

FIRST APPEAL (ELECTION) No. 39 OF 1958

Jahanuddin Ahmed, Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar—Appellants

versus

Nazmul Haque (petitioner)—Respondent.

PRESENT

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Sinha, C. J.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. Deka.

For the appellant in F.A. No. 38/58:—

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. S. K. Ghosh, Mr. R. K. Bose, Mr. P. Choudhuri, Mr. H. Goswami, Mr. K. P. Sen, Mr. J. P. Bhattacharjee, Mr. B. M. Goswami, Advocates.

For the appellants in F.A. 39/58:—

Mr. R. K. Bose, Mr. H. Goswami, Mr. K. P. Sen, Mr. B. M. Goswami, Advocates.

For the respondent:—

Mr. S. M. Lahiri, Advocate, Mr. M. C. Pathak, Mr. B. Islam, Mr. A. Sarkar, Mr. R. C. Choudhuri, Advocates.

Date of hearing:—

8th, 9th 13th, 17th, 20th, 21st 22nd, 23rd and 24th April, 1959.

Date of judgment:—7th July 1959.

JUDGMENT

Deka, J.—These two are connected appeals under section 116A of the Representation of the People Act 1951, which arose out of the same proceeding which was registered as Election Case No. 237 of 1957 in the court of Mr. Ram Labhaya, Member, Election Tribunal. The election petition was filed under section 81 read with section 80 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by Nazmul Haque, challenging the election of Amjad Ali who was returned to the House of People from the Parliamentary constituency numbered as H.P. 38—Dhubri, in the district of Goalpara, on the ground of corrupt practice amongst others and for naming certain other persons to be guilty of the corrupt practices in conjunction with Sri Amjad Ali. Nazmul Haque was the only rival of Amjad Ali in the election. The Election Tribunal by its judgment dated 30th August 1958 found in favour of the petitioner and held that the election of Amjad Ali was bad for taking recourse to corrupt practice coming within the scope of section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act and in that connection 'named' or associated two other persons for committing the alleged corrupt practices and they were Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar. Jahanuddin Ahmed was one of the persons returned to the State Legislative Assembly. All these three persons were found guilty under section 99(1) of the Representation of the People Act to have committed the corrupt practices as alleged and they were held to be disqualified for voting at any election for a period of six years from the date of the order purporting to act under section 141 of the Representation of the People Act. The election of Amjad Ali to the House of People was declared void under section 98(b) read with section 100(b) of the said Act. Against this judgment Amjad Ali has filed in this court First Appeal (Election) No. 38 of 1958 and Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar have jointly filed First Appeal (Election) No. 39 of 1958. Since the two appeals arose from the same judgment they were heard together and we propose to give one judgment covering both these appeals.

The case for the petitioner Nazmul Haque was that he was a candidate for the Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency (H.P. 38) and that he was a nominee

of the Congress Party. Amjad Ali his only rival in the election, who was then a sitting member of Parliament, was set up by the Praja Socialist Party. The pollings were held on three days—viz—25th February, 2nd March and 6th March 1957 in various centres and as a result of the counting of votes it was found that Amjad Ali had secured 1,01,303 votes as against 73,410 votes secured by the petitioner and accordingly, the former was declared to be elected as Member of the Parliament on the 11th March 1957. The petitioner's case further was that the Parliamentary Constituency above named consisted of ten Assembly Constituencies. Six of these were within the district of Goalpara and the other four within the Garo Hills Autonomous District. It was further alleged that the majority of voters were Muslims in the following Assembly constituency of the Goalpara District—namely South Salmara, Gauripur, Mankachar and Dhubri. These Muslim voters were according to the petitioner, simple and susceptible to false religious propaganda and that the defendant Amjad Ali belonging to the minority community (a Muslim) was responsible for carrying on mischievous propaganda on religious and communal lines personally, through his supporters and the Assembly candidates of Praja Socialist Party as well as the independent candidate, and this led a vast majority of the electors of the Muslim community to vote for the defendant Amjad Ali but for which they would have voted for the petitioner. The allegation was that this mischievous propaganda was systematically carried through public meetings, group meetings and by individual contact. The persons who carried on such mischievous propaganda on the lines above suggested, were alleged to be Jahanuddin Ahmed, Santi Roy, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar, Sahadat Ali, Sheikh Md. Azad Ali, Abdul Fazal, Capt. Williamson Sangma and others. The main planks on which defendant Amjad Ali was stated to have canvassed on religious and communal lines systematically amongst the electors, were as follows:—

- (a) Banning of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter by the Congress Government.
- (b) Stopping of burial of Muslim dead bodies and their compulsory burning instead.
- (c) Compulsory singing of 'Ramdhun' by Muslim teachers and students.
- (d) Worship of Tulsi plant in the South Salmara Basic Training Institute.
- (e) Banning of Azan.
- (f) Shifting of 'Jumma' prayer from Friday to Sunday.

The allegation was that the members of the Praja Socialist Party including the defendant had made wrong representation and had falsely preached and canvassed amongst the Muslims that the Congress was attempting to interfere with the Muslim religion and as such the defendant had indulged in corrupt practices coming within section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act. The relevant clause is in the following form:—

"123. Corrupt practices. The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purpose of this Act:—

- (3) The systematic appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person, to vote or refrain from voting on the grounds of caste, race, community or religion or the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols or the use of or appeal to, national symbols, such as the national flag or the national emblem, for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election."

In paragraph 10 of the petition filed by Nazmul Haque, he has given particulars of the meeting and their respective places or venues where communal propaganda was alleged to be carried on, and he has cited no less than twenty-nine specific instances, suggesting the subject-matters that were discussed or placed before the audience with a view to inspire the religious or communal passion against the petitioner and for the furtherance of the election prospects of the defendant himself. The petitioner further alleged that as a result of this propaganda, the religious sentiments and susceptibilities of the Muslims were exploited to the disadvantage of the petitioner who had sought election on Congress ticket.—the point of attack of the defendant being against the Congress Government and the Congress organisation who were falsely alleged to have indulged in practices and passed legislations prejudicial to the best interests of the Muslim religion and the Muslim community. There was mention about prejudicial propaganda being carried on in the Garo Hills constituencies in combination with Williamson Sangma and one Samser Ali (vide paragraph 15 of the petition). In the course of the hearing however, these allegations in paragraph 15, were given up and

the Tribunal also did not accept the allegations made therein; It is therefore needless for us to refer to those allegations and it will be sufficient for the purpose of these appeals if we confine ourselves to the allegations made against the defendant and his supporters as stated in paragraph 10 of the petition mentioned above, which has reference to twenty-nine or thirty public meetings, group meetings or personal contacts. The petitioner's contention was that but for the votes obtained illegally by the defendant by resorting to corrupt practices coming within section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, the petitioner would have secured the majority of votes and would have been elected to the House of People and on that basis, he not only prayed for the setting aside of the election of Amjad Ali but also asked that the Tribunal should declare that he was duly elected to the Parliament from the Dhubri constituency.

In reply to the charges of corrupt practices brought by the petitioner, the defendant filed a written statement categorically denying the allegations of corrupt practices ascribed to him and his associates. His case was that he carried on propaganda through public meetings but not in the manner and the way as alleged by the petitioner, namely by appealing to the religious or communal sentiment of his audience. In regard to the specific allegations made in paragraph 10 of the petition as to the meetings alleged to be held by the defendant for the purpose of communal propaganda, the defendant denies not only the fact that any such propaganda as alleged therein was carried on, but he denies the holding of the meetings or the local contacts as well. From paragraph 5 to paragraph 23 in the written statement filed by the defendant, he denies separately the allegations contained in paragraphs 10(1) to (xviii) of the petition and in paragraph 24 of the written statement he denies the propaganda as well as meetings in other places as stated in paragraph 10(xix) to (xxx) of the petition. It may be mentioned here that in the course of the hearing however, the defendant admitted holding some of the meetings on the same date or dates as alleged by the petitioner in some of the places, though comparatively few, and in few other cases he admitted to have held the meetings in those particular places but on some other date, and in regard to the rest he denied that there was any meeting whatsoever as alleged. He had however, consistently denied the allegation that there was any propaganda on communal or religious lines to exploit the sentiments of the Muslims against the Congress party or the Congress Government as alleged. The defendant further denied the allegations of communal propaganda in the four constituencies of the District of Garo Hills and the Tribunal, as I have already indicated, did not find any case made out either against the defendant or against Williamson Sangma for communal propaganda alleged to have been indulged in by them in the meetings held in the Garo Hills District. In the appeal also no attempt has been made to show on behalf of the respondent Nazmul Haque that finding is incorrect. Therefore the only point for investigation would be how far the petitioner succeeded in proving the communal propaganda by the defendant in the plain districts of Goalpara.

The following issues were framed by the learned Tribunal with the consent of the parties:—

- (1) Whether the respondent (Amjad Ali) and his supporters and workers carried on propaganda on religious and communal lines, as alleged, amounting to corrupt practices, within the meaning of Section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?
- (2) Whether corrupt practices alleged in the petition were committed by any person in the interest of the respondent, and if so, whether the result of the election has been materially affected thereby?
- (3) Whether the election of the respondent to the House of the People from H.P. 38—Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency is void, for the alleged corrupt practices committed by him or by any person, as alleged?
- (4) Whether the respondent, through Shri Williamson Sangma, obtained the services of the Laskars in the Garo, whether the obtaining of such assistance is corrupt practice within the meaning of section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?
- (5) Whether corrupt practices were also committed by Jehanuddin Ahmed, Sahadat Ali, Seikh Md Azad Ali, Abul Fazal, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar, Santi Roy, Hussain Ali Pradhani, Williamson Sangma, Shamser Ali, Afzuddin Mandal and Saiyed Ali and, if so, whether they should be so named as being guilty of corrupt practices, as alleged?

The petitioner examined himself and sixty-two other witnesses in support of his case. The defendant Amjad Ali examined himself and thirty-two other witnesses. The two other opposite parties who were brought into record at a

subsequent stage, namely Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar examined themselves and examined on their behalf a few other witnesses,—apart from recalling some of the petitioner's witnesses for the purpose of cross-examination. The learned Member of the Tribunal gave a very exhaustive judgment consisting of more than 250 paragraphs and as a result of the appreciation of the evidence on record, came to categorical findings in favour of the petitioner in respect of issues 1, 2 and 3. The first issue related to facts as to whether the respondent and his supporters and workers carried on propaganda on religious and communal lines as alleged, amounting to corrupt practices within the meaning of section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act and his finding was in the following words:—

"I entertain no doubt that Amjad Ali and his supporters who admittedly addressed so many meetings at different places and on different dates made systematic appeals to voters on religious and communal grounds. I regard this matter as proved beyond any reasonable doubt." (Vide paragraph 188 of the judgment).

Issue No. 2 was "Whether corrupt practices alleged in the petition were committed by any person in the interest of the respondent, and, if so, whether the result of the election has been materially affected thereby?" The finding of the Tribunal was that other persons as alleged had co-operated with Amjad Ali in the matter of carrying on communal propaganda and his finding was in the following words:—

"I feel no hesitation in recording the findings that Amjad Ali has been guilty of the corrupt practice defined in section 123(3). He himself and his supporters with his knowledge and consent systematically appealed to voters on communal and religious grounds in furtherance of his election prospects." (Vide paragraph 192 of the Judgment).

In another place the learned Tribunal stated that apart from there being systematic and extensive appeal to Muslim voters on communal grounds which amounted to corrupt practice under section 123(3), the respondent (Amjad Ali) and his supporters created an atmosphere surcharged with communal bias (vide paragraph 203 of the judgment).

The learned member of the Tribunal however, did not accept the contention that the result was materially affected by such propaganda. He further finds that his part of issue No. 2 was not at all pressed, may be because of the fact that the difference in number of votes between the petitioner and the defendant was so large that the alleged communal or religious propaganda could not have explained it, particularly when both the candidates were Muslims.

In regard to issue No. 3 which related to the fact as to whether the election was void on the ground of the defendant having indulged in corrupt practices, the learned Tribunal in view of its finding on issue No. 1, declared the election to be void and set aside the same. Issue No. 4 which related to religious and communal propaganda in the Garo Hills District constituencies, was not pressed possibly there being no adequate evidence, and it was accordingly decided against the petitioner.

In connection with issue No. 5 which raised the question as to whether corrupt practices were committed by Jahanuddin Ahmed, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and others and whether they should be so named as guilty of corrupt practices,—the learned Tribunal was of the opinion that the case has been made out only against Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and not against the rest. He accordingly issued notice on Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar to show cause as to why they should not be named as prayed for by the petitioner. The petitioner pressed the Tribunal for issue of notice on three persons, namely Jahanuddin, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and Sahadat Ali under the Proviso to section 99 of the Representation of the People Act—for the purpose of being named. The Tribunal however, issued notice on Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar by its order dated 25th March 1958 and refused to issue notice on Sahadat Ali. The two opposite parties who are appellants in First Appeal No. 39/58 showed cause pleading that the allegations against them were false and that they had not indulged in any propaganda on communal lines as alleged,—though they participated in the election meetings in the interest of the Praja Socialist Party and Jahanuddin was actually returned to the Assembly from the constituency which he contested against a Congress candidate. The finding of the learned Tribunal however, was against these two persons and he found them guilty of

indulging in corrupt practices in conjunction with Amjad Ali and the result would be that the election of Jahanuddin Ahmed would be set aside and he and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar would be debarred from participating in any election for a period of six years as provided under section 141 of the Representation of the People Act.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, the learned counsel for the appellant in F.A. 38/58 challenged the corrections of the judgment of the Tribunal, more strictly, the findings arrived at by the Tribunal on the ground that the learned Tribunal had neither scanned nor placed much reliance on the oral evidence and had, as a matter of course, almost neglected to take into consideration the oral evidence adduced by the parties purporting to rely on the so called documentary evidence, and the circumstances of the case, and that in this manner came to the findings prejudicial to the interest of the the appellant. He did not try to place the oral evidence before us but drew our attention to paragraphs 139 to 143 of the judgment, wherein the Tribunal opined that both parties having put their cases "sky-High" and most of the witnesses being partisans,—no definite finding could be arrived at on the basis of the oral evidence itself, but that he would examine the documentary evidence and circumstances which might aid in the matter of coming to the necessary findings as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations. The Tribunal expressly found it difficult to believe either version in its entirety while applying its mind to the oral evidence.

Mr. Chatterjee further argued that the documentary evidence by itself would prove nothing about the allegations and that the learned Member of the Tribunal was not correct in interpreting them the way he did. He further argued that if the findings were based on circumstantial evidence as was the attempt by the learned Member of the Tribunal, they were arrived at in total disregard of the legal principles which have been so well established, as to the weight to be given to circumstantial evidence and how to arrive at the findings on that basis. In this connection he drew our attention to the case reported in A. I. R. 1952 S. C. 343 (Hanumat Govind Nargundkar and another v. State of Madhya Pradesh) which was a criminal case, and the one reported in A. I. R. 1959 S. C. 93 (Shri Baru Ram V. Smt. Prasanni and ors.) which dealt with an election case. He further argued that the Tribunal arrived at its findings on mere tentative probabilities and not on what he found to have happened and placed before us in this connection the case reported in A. I. R. 1957 S. C. 444 (Harish Chandra Bajpai and anr. v. Triloki Singh and another).

The learned counsel discussed the evidence only in reference to few meetings,—such as those held at Fakirganj, Bholdbari and the like and submitted that evidence was to inadequate to support the finding arrived at by the learned Tribunal. He further argued that there was no onus on the defendant to disprove the truth of the allegations made and that the Tribunal had wrongly shifted the onus to Amjad Ali.

Mr. R. K. Bose who appeared in support of the appellants in F.A. 38/58, had, apart from relying on the arguments advanced by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, added few more objections, criticising the correctness of the judgment of the Tribunal. His first contention was that the allegations in the petition were too vague to be relied on and were not the compliance with the provisions of section 83(1)(b) of the Representation of the People Act. (This point has been averred by Mr. Ghose also who argued the appellant's case in the other appeal by way of reply.) Mr. Bose further argued that the Tribunal has not given definite finding as to what part of the allegations he considered to be substantiated and what part not. The Member of the Tribunal according to the counsel,—had nowhere found categorically as to what part of the petitioner's case he believed to be absolutely true and where the corrupt practice was considered to have been committed by the appellants along with Amjad Ali. He criticised that the judgment under appeal was a "cumulative judgment" which was not in keeping with the provisions of law. The Tribunal ought to have, in the opinion of the learned counsel, expressed definite opinion as to the truth or otherwise of each of the allegations made against the appellants in respect of each of the meetings as mentioned in the petition in paragraphs 10 and 15 and not arrive at an 'over-all' finding disregarding the details. In this connection he drew our attention to a recent decision of the Allahabad High Court in an election matter,—reported in A.I.R. 1959 All. 264 (Ghayar Ali Khan v. Keshav Gupta).—where the learned Judges observed as follows:—

"If the different instances have not been sufficiently proved, there can be no decision against the appellant that the cumulative effect of the evidence is that at some places or the other he or his workers or supporters must have committed the corrupt practice."

Mr. Bose further argued that there is no mention in the judgment appealed from as to what evidence the learned Tribunal relied on, either oral or documentary, for the purpose of arriving at a finding prejudicial to Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar. The learned Member of the Tribunal it was contended,—had given no weight to the judgment that was already passed and existed in the Election Petition No. 26 of 1957 which was decided by Mr. B. C. Barua acting as the Election Tribunal on 8th May, 1958 in favour of Jahanuddin Ahmed in which similar or the self same allegations were levelled against him and Sahadat Ali whose election was challenged by Md. Bazum Basit. The learned counsel further urged that no attempt has been made by the Tribunal to appreciate the evidence in their proper perspective, or weight them as such, but proceeded to judge everything on an assumption that the burden of proving innocence rested on the appellant in this case,—and that it lay heavily on them.

Mr. Lahiri—the Advocate General—appearing for respondent Nazmul Haque tried to support the findings arrived at by the learned Tribunal against the two sets of appellants as correct and his contention mainly has been that Mr. Chatterjee was not right in urging that the learned Member of the Tribunal had rejected the oral evidence outright, but that he had as a matter of fact utilized the oral evidence in conjunction with the circumstantial evidence as well as the documentary evidence for the purpose of coming to the findings which he had subsequently arrived at. Another point argued with great force was that this court should be cautious in the matter of interfering with the findings arrived at by the trial court who had the chance of seeing the witnesses and noticing their demeanour. In this connection he drew our attention to some rulings or case laws to which I might refer later. His another contention was that it is for the appellants to convince this court that the findings of the first court were definitely wrong on the face of it and that there was no evidence in their support. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Lahiri that he took sufficient pains to place before us systematically the oral as well as the documentary evidence in this case and tried to show that there was enough evidence in support of the findings arrived at by the learned Tribunal. He further tried to repudiate the contention that the learned Member of the Tribunal did not apply his mind to the evidence in this case or that the inferences drawn by him were wrong. He put great emphasis on the fact that Mr. Amjad Ali himself having admitted that the prejudicial matters were discussed in some of the meetings arranged and organised by his party—and he himself took part in the same, the learned Tribunal was correct in presuming against him as to the nature of discussion—since the defendant had denied the holding of those meetings in his written statement. This candidate, it was argued by Mr. Lahiri, was not out to tell the truth and therefore the inferences drawn against him to the effect that he appealed to the communal passion of the Muslims to support him in view of the attempted legislations that were admitted to be prejudicial to the Muslim interest, were perfectly legitimate. Mr. Lahiri placed greater emphasis rather on the alleged admissions of the defendant Amjad Ali than on the case made by the petitioner Nazmul Haque and his witnesses. The learned Advocate General, however, did not try to meet the point raised on behalf of the appellants on the basis of the recent Allahabad case reported in A.I.R. 1959 All. 264 (*Ghayar Ali Khan v. Keshav Gupta*) which laid down that a discussion on matters of religion or connection legislation by themselves might not amount to canvassing on communal lines, because it might as well be a discussion on the policy of the Government or of a party which might come up for consideration or deliberation in some public meetings even in relation to the elections. Mr. Lahiri further argued that where both the parties adduced evidence, it was not necessary for the court to hold on which party the burden of proof lay, but the court could come to a finding on the basis of the evidence as led in court, and on this point he relied on the case reported in A.I.R. 1958 Assam 51 (*Abdul Jalil Choudhury v. Rathindra Nath Sen*).

Mr. Lahiri did not press that there was canvassing on communal lines in more than about sixteen meetings, about which he placed the evidence before us. In regard to the rest, inclusive of the Bhaldbari meeting, he thought it fit not to press the evidence or for a finding against the defendants. He further opposed the contention raised on behalf of the appellants that strict proofs of the corrupt practices alleged are necessary as in criminal cases, but he has, on the other hand argued that it was open to the court to come to the necessary finding on the basis of evidence led by either party. The defendant and his associates, he argued—could not have pleaded that there was no responsibility on them to rebut the allegations made by the petitioner. He had in this connection drawn our attention to section

90(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1951 which laid down the procedure for the purpose of election cases, which runs as follows—

"90 Procedure before the Tribunal—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, every election petition shall be tried by the Tribunal, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), to the trial of suits

* * * * *

It does not appear to us that the learned Member of the Tribunal did go into the oral evidence as he ought to have done and weigh or analyse the same for the purpose of coming to a reasonable finding either on the basis of or in conjunction with the documentary or other evidence on which he thought fit to rely. The Tribunal did nothing more than give a short synopsis of oral evidence led by the parties without trying to assess its value at any stage. Its observation that oral evidence on either party sought to place the case sky high is of very little importance or utility for the purpose of coming to a reasonable finding as to the allegations made or rebutted, except that it indicated that the evidence was not worth acceptance on its face value.

Let me now proceed to assess the value of the oral evidence meeting-wise as has been placed before us, and see how far the finding of the learned Member of the Tribunal to the effect that religious or communal feelings were exploited at all the meetings by the appellants is justified.

The first public meetings by the Praja Socialist Party was alleged to be held on the 12th January 1957 at Gauripur Gohata within Gauripur Constituency which was alleged to be presided over by Jahanuddin Ahmed and addressed by Amjad Ali, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar, Shanti Roy and others. Amjad Ali was alleged to have spoken about a bill seeking to ban burial of dead bodies of Muslims and forcing them to be burnt and that it was he who had it kept in abeyance and that if he were not returned to the Parliament that bill would become law and would be a great blow on the religious rights of the Muslims. He was also alleged to have commented adversely on the Ramdhun song that was being sung in some of the schools and it being based on Hindu religious ideologies, was prejudicial to the Muslim sentiment. Jahanuddin Ahmed who was the president, was also alleged to have spoken on communal lines and exhibited some photographs which showed some Muslim bodies alleged to be burnt at Marishbar and produced some burnt pages of the Holy Quoran alleged to be burnt in the same incident and attributed all these to the Congress Party and appealed to the voters to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate, Nazmul Haque. These were the main allegations. There was no specific allegation against Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar, except that he was also alleged to have spoken on the same communal lines. Amjad Ali in his written statement denied the assertions as well as the meeting, but in his deposition admitted that there was a meeting in which he and some of his associates spoke but not on communal lines, nor did he seek to exploit the religious or communal sentiments of the Muslims or the audience as a whole. Nazmul Haque had deposed categorically that he had no personal knowledge or contemporaneous information about what was spoken in any of these meetings and the series of the allegations mentioned in his petition for setting aside the election (which I shall hereafter call—the petition) were on the basis of reports from persons mostly unnamed and few though named, were not given any definite parts as to what reports they made and when. There were several of the petitioner's witnesses who deposed about the subjects discussed in this meeting and they all spoke from memory repeating parrot-wise. P.W. 28 Safaruddin Sarkar who was sometime back an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police but dismissed from service—admitted to have been working for the Congress in the last General Election as well as for the petitioner Nazmul Haque. He supported the allegations roughly as stated in the petition,—but he admitted that it was all from memory and he had kept no notes about them. He claims to have reported the matter to Abdul Bari P.W. 32 who was one of the candidates for the Assembly constituency—Congress ticket,—but the latter claimed to have no knowledge about the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Gauripur Gohata except some verbal reports from some of his workers including P.W. 28 Safaruddin about which he kept no note nor informed anybody higher up in the Congress hierarchy.

The next witness is P.W. 29 Moksed Ali who claimed to be a jot-dar or a tenure-holder. He also supported P.W. 28 Safaruddin Sarkar as to the speeches made by defendant and Jahanuddin and claimed to have reported the matter to Abdul Bari P.W. 32, the petitioner and one Kumar Sahib,—none of whom however supports him as to his alleged report of his presence in the meeting. The main challenge

about him~~was~~ that he did not attend the meeting at all and he ascribed to Amjad Ali speaking about the ban on cow slaughter, which however was not the case made in the petition itself.

P.W. 30 Md. Forekuddin is another witness for the petitioner who alleged that Amjad Ali said that Congress had banned cow sacrifice and an attempt was made by the Congress Government to prevent burial of the dead by the Muslims. He is alleged to be Abdul Bari's first cousin and he did not on his own admission convey to anybody what he heard in that meeting.

Another witness is Isaf Khan P.W. 31. He appeared in the court without summons and according to him the Praja Socialist Party meeting of Gauripur commenced at about 4 P.M., whereas P.W. 30 Md. Forekuddin stated the meeting to have started after the evening prayer. Isaf Khan does not either seem to be very literate and he speaks of Marishbari as Jalukbari and did not remember the Ramdhun geet which he described as 'certain song'. He was not very definite about the date of the meeting at Gauripur which by itself was not much, but his deposition does not convince one that he was actually present or he had followed what was discussed therein.

P.W. 45 Abdul Kalam Azad was another witness who spoke about the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Gauripur Gohata. According to him several persons including Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar addressed the meeting and it was discussed in that meeting that cow killing had been stopped which was against Muslim religion. It was also stated that it was given out in that meeting that a law preventing Muslims from burying their dead bodies was in the offing. He was holding at the time of deposition an appointment as a teacher in the Gauripur High Madrasa, of which Abdul Bari, the Congress candidate from Gauripur Assembly seat was the Secretary of the Managing Committee. He said that *Ramdhun geet* was not sung in the school where he was working, even though it was discussed in the meeting of the Praja Socialist Party at Gauripur. He claimed to have read from *Quran Sharif* an extract at the instance of Jahanuddin though he did not know the meaning of the words he read. He was one of the witnesses for Abdul Bari in the election case that he brought after his defeat.

This in substance is all the evidence on behalf of the petitioner as to the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Gauripur. As against this, there was the evidence on behalf of the defendant given by D.Ws. 16 and 17. D.W. 16 Sabuddin Ahmed who came from a distance of about two miles from Gauripur, said that the Praja Socialist Party meeting was held in Hagh and not in Pous as alleged by the petitioner. He supported the fact that Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar spoke in that meeting and there was discussion in the meeting about the law regarding cow protection, at the instance of some of the persons present in the meeting including the witness who put certain questions to the speaker to know what was the state of law at that time. According to him Amjad Ali said that the law had been applied to some parts of Assam, but at the same time he explained that there was no total ban, cow sacrifice being allowed in Idd days and permission for slaughter of the cows had to be obtained for killing cows above fourteen years of age. He does not say that there was any appeal to the Muslims on the ground of religion or community and he denied the suggestion that anybody read from *Quran* any extract in that meeting. He also spoke from memory.

The next witness was Basiruddin Ahmed D.W. 17 who was a teacher in the Islamic Madrasa at Jhograrpar and a member of the Managing Committee of the Gauripur Mosque. He spoke about the meeting of the Praja Socialist Party at Gauripur and he supported Shabuddin that some members of the audience requested Amjad Ali to explain the laws about the protection of cows. Amjad Ali said that the cattle over fourteen years of age could be slaughtered with permission and cow sacrifice was permitted on Idd days.

The Stand taken by Amjad Ali was that at some of the meetings but not at Gauripur Gohata which he addressed on 25th January, 1957, Cattle Preservation Act was discussed. He stated that he and his party mostly discussed local problems and social needs—and in the election meetings he spoke about his activities in the Parliament also. He admitted that the Cattle Preservation Act was discussed at meetings at Fakirganj, Jaleswar, Chunari, South Salmara and Goalcherchar. He stated as follows:—

"In all these meetings questions were asked about it. The questioner wanted to know by which Legislature this Act had been passed, its implication and the area to which it applied. I told them that this Act had been passed by State Legislature. * * * * *. Assam Cattle Preservation Act had been passed in 1951. It was not given effect to till the

first of August 1956. I told all this to the people and explained the provisions of the Act, stating that cow or buffaloes above 14 years of age could be slaughtered with the permission of the competent authority. I told them that the Act did not apply during the three days of Idd-u-zuha. I also told them that its application was limited to the plain areas of Assam."

This I have quoted only to show that even if it be accepted as is deposed to by his witnesses D.Ws. 16 and 17 that there was discussion about the Cattle Preservation Act—according to the defendant it did not go very far. Mr. Amjad Ali denies the allegations against him in the following words.—

"During my election campaign I made no appeal to the voters on religious or communal grounds nor did my supporters. I and my supporters never said that Congress Government and Congress Party had banned the cow sacrifice or cow slaughter and they had thus interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims. I deny that I or my supporters appealed to Muslims on any religious and communal grounds for voting in my favour or voting against the petitioner. No one from my supporters including myself canvassed for support from voters on the basis that Ramdhun geet was being compulsorily introduced in schools nor did we state that Muslims will have to cremate their dead. We did not tell any one that Muslims will have to worship Tulsi plant and that Jumma prayers would be shifted from Friday to Sunday. We never said that Azan would be banned or that Muslim women shall have to put vermilion on their forehead. We did not say that the Congress was Hindusing the Muslims. There was no such thing said by any one of us that Islam was in danger under Congress rule. There was no exhibition of Holy Quoran in any meeting nor was any text read from it. I and my supporters never stated that houses of Muslims in Marichbari were burnt at the instance or instigation of the Congress."

In the petition [vide paragraph 10(x) there was no mention that Amjad Ali spoke about the Cattle Preservation Act in the meeting at Gauripur Gohata. The evidence is typical and practically this is the type of the evidence led in connexion with other meetings also. From the evidence as I have already discussed, it is very different to be certain that there was preaching on communal lines or that there was an appeal to the Muslim audience either for voting or for refraining from voting. There was no dependable report about what happened in the meeting, from any of the petitioners witnesses, as I have already shown. It is not difficult to procure partisan witnesses by any of the parties. Incidents of meetings alleged to be held on 2nd and 10th February as described at sub-paragraphs (xi) and (xii) of paragraph 10 of the petition were not pressed.

The next meeting of the Praja Socialist Party spoken about at sub-paragraph (xiii) of paragraph 10 of the petition was held on 14th February, 1957 at Goalchar L.P. School—an area alleged to be exclusively inhabited by Muslims. In that meeting it was alleged that Jahanuddin Ahmed and Amjad Ali spoke accusing the Congress Government of enforcing by law stoppage of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter and of burial of Muslim dead bodies. It was further alleged that the Congress was trying to ban Azan and Namaz and were enforcing compulsory singing of Ramdhun geet and as such appealed to the religious sentiment of the Muslims not to vote for the Congress Party and to support the Praja Socialist Party candidates. Three witnesses were examined by the petitioner in support of these allegations. P.W.42 Gousuddin Munshi alleged that Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin while addressing the meeting, spoke to the audience that the Congress had stopped cow sacrifice which was against the Muslim religion and if Congress was voted to power, they would stop burial of their dead bodies and that teachers and students will have to sing the Ramdhun geet. He however took no note of what was said in the meeting nor did he report to anybody about what he had heard.

P.W.43 Mokbul Hussain was the next witness who was a teacher of a private school aged about 22 years and claimed to have attended the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Goalchar. The meeting was held in the afternoon and even though it would be usually his working hours, he said that the school was held that day on the morning. He alleged that Amjad Ali said that the Congress had been in power for a long time and that their principles were objectionable. They had banned cow-slaughter and cow sacrifice and if instead of voting for the Congress the Praja Socialist Party were put in power, all these could be prevented. He claimed to have asked Umaruddin and Moksed Ali about the implication of the

Cattle Preservation Act at his own initiative and that shows that Muslims were generally inquisitive about that Act. He does not claim to have reported about what he heard to anybody in the Congress Circle or to the petitioner or his agent. He admitted that Ramdhun geet was not sung in his school.

P.W.44 Nurul Islam in a way supported the stand taken by Amjad Ali. He deposed that Amjad Ali spoke in his presence and before he could say anything, the people present wanted to know whether it is true that the Congress had stopped cow sacrifice. He admitted that in his locality there was no singing of Ramdhun geet in schools. It was further alleged that he was a paid worker of the Congress and he worked for Moksed Ali which however he denied. According to him he incidentally dropped at the meeting and had gone away before the meeting was concluded.

Amjad Ali examined two witnesses in regard to this meeting, they were DWs. 9 and 10. D.W. 9 Maulvi Taheruddin claimed that he was the Imam of the prayer and he attended the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Goalchar. He stated that Amjad and Jahanuddin spoke in the meeting about the rights of the tenants on land-laws. Someone from the meeting asked Amjad Ali about the prohibition of cow slaughter by the Government of Assam to which Amjad Ali replied that cow slaughter was permitted for three days during the Idd and that permission had to be obtained for slaughter of cows for other purposes, but these should be above fourteen years of age.

D.W. 10 Monsabuddin also spoke about this meeting. He said that Amjad Ali did not say that cow slaughter had been banned. He admitted however, that if cow slaughter was banned, it would interfere with the Islam religion and Amjad Ali also so said. He further supported the other witness for the defendant that Amjad and Jahanuddin addressed the meeting mainly on Tenancy laws and stressed that there was need for an opposition party in the Assembly.

From the evidence as above stated, it is very difficult to be certain that there was appeal to Muslim sentiment on the ground of prohibition of killing of cows or that Amjad and his associates tried to excite the Muslim feeling against the Congress for enforcing the Cattle Preservation Act passed long since. The difficulty is that there is no authentic report from any reliable witness and petitioner's witnesses only repeated the allegations, apart from saying what were the items actually discussed in the meeting and there was no report on their own showing about what they had heard or that these people had any conspicuous place in society or had actually been present in the meeting.

It was alleged in paragraph 10(v) of the petition that a public meeting was held at Chunari Bazar within the South Salmara Constituency on 21st January, 1957 and it was addressed by Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin, Bibhuti Sarkar and others. Amjad Ali was alleged to have characterised the singing of Ramdhun geet as anti-Islamic and that he had attempted to stop singing of the same by the Muslim teachers and students. He further said that the Congress Government in Assam had brought into force a law banning cow slaughter and cow sacrifice in the Plain Districts of Assam where Muslims predominated. This amounted to an encroachment upon the religious rights and freedom of the Muslims. Jahanuddin Ahmed was alleged to have said of burning of Holy Quoran in the Marishbari incident. The defendant denied the allegations,—though in his deposition in court he stated that he attended this meeting but that there was no canvassing on communal lines.

The two witnesses examined in support of the petitioner's case are P.Ws. 17 and 18. P.W. 17 Shamsul Haque says that Amjad Ali was present in that meeting and that Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar also spoke. Bibhuti Sarkar first addressed the meeting and then the respondent—who spoke about the bill prohibiting burial of Muslim dead bodies and the ban imposed on cow-slaughter. He is also a District delegate of the Congress and canvassed for the Congress during the last election. From what this P.W. spoke there does not seem to be anything prejudicial in the speech delivered by Amjad Ali.

P.W. 18 Abdul Bari who was a teacher of the Government aided school, speaks of Amjad Ali addressing the meeting and Jahanuddin speaking next. He alleged that Jahanuddin spoke about cow sacrifice and that Islam was in danger if the Congress party was voted to power. He alleged that Amjad Ali said in the meeting that a bill was introduced by the Congress party in Parliament for preventing burial of the dead by the Muslims and that he had succeeded in getting the bill thrown out. He further stated that congress had prohibited cow slaughter by legislation and that Muslim boys were compelled to sing Ramdhun geet, which

action interfered with the religious belief of the Muslims. He came from a distance of about two miles from the place where the meeting was held. He claims to have reported the substance of the speeches to Nazmul Haque and Bazul Basit but the petitioner does not support him and Bazul Basit himself was not examined. His statement therefore goes uncorroborated and is hardly trustworthy.

D.Ws. 25 and 26 were examined by Amjad Ali D.W. 25 Gopal Chandra Shaha who claims to be the Secretary of the Primary Congress Committee of Chunari for the last three years, admitted to be present in that meeting and according to him, Amjad, Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar did not speak of any prejudicial matter in the meeting. The gist of the speeches was that there was urgent need for an opposition and that the disparity in wealth and property had become greater after the independence. There was further talk about the Goalpara Tenancy Act and about the protection of the tenant in the district of Goalpara. D.W. 26 B. N. Chakraverty stated that there were three hundred people in the meeting and Amjad Ali was asked about the implication of the Cattle Preservation Act. He said that cow sacrifice was permissible if the cow is more than fourteen year old and permission for a cow sacrifice was obtained. He said further that there was not restriction on sacrifice of cow on the three days of Idd. He said that the law was for the good of the people.

In this connection the petitioner has placed on record a copy of the notice of a hand bill about the meeting at Chunari Bazar by the Praja Socialist Party held on 21st January, 1957 (Ext. P.10) and it was indicated in the hand bill that Tenancy laws and subjects like abolition of Zamindaries, Cattle Preservation Act and various other subjects and informations important to the general public about these laws and other matters would be discussed in that meeting. The public was requested to join the meeting in crowds for the purpose of making a decision about the future conditions of the general public and for future line of action. It was notified in that hand bill that Maulvi Amjad Ali would speak about his activities during the last five years and specially regarding some local matters. The signatories included Jahanuddin Ahmed and the date of the meeting was given as 21st January, 1957.

It was urged by the learned Advocate General for Nazmul Haque that since the subject of Cattle Preservation Act was publicly notified to be discussed, it must have been with a view to prejudice the public or the audience against the Congress. Even though a discussion of the subject is admitted, it is very difficult to assume that the discussion was all the wrong way or was calculated to rouse the communal or religious sentiments of the Muslims. There is nothing to suggest that the meeting was intended only for the Muslim audience, it being a public meeting and there being evidence that the Bazar area was inhabited mostly by Hindu traders and shopkeepers.

We next come to the meeting held at Jaleswar on 20th January, 1957. The allegations contained in the petition were that the said meeting was addressed by Amjad, Jahanuddin Ahmed, Bibhuti Sarkar and others. Amjad Ali was alleged to have spoken about the banning of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter and he complained that he got no support in this matter from any of the local Muslim Congress Members of the local Assembly, when he approached them in this behalf. He further spoke about Ramdhun geet and about the bill intended for banning burial of Muslim dead bodies. Jahanuddin is alleged to have spoken about Marishbari incident on production of a half burnt copy of the Holy Quoran. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar was alleged to have re-echoed the same sentiments as expressed by the other two speakers. Petitioner produced in this connection five witnesses, they being P.Ws. 4, 5, 14, 15 and 16.

P.W. 4 Abdul Hussai Mandal was a teacher in the Government aided school and on his own admission,—an active member of the Congress. He was a district delegate to the Goalpara Zilla Congress Committee. He alleged that Amjad Ali, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and Jahanuddin spoke in that meeting. Amjad Ali spoke about his own achievements in Parliament and he claimed to have taken up the matter of Ramdhun geet with the Government. He further said that there was a bill for the prohibition of burial of dead bodies but it did not become law because of his opposition. He also referred to the Cattle Preservation Act and said that Government had prohibited the Muslims from slaughtering the cows before the age of fourteen years. It has also prescribed that for slaughter of cows above fourteen years permission from the authorities will have to be obtained. He stated that the laws of Congress Government were leading to great troubles for the Muslims. It was therefore in their interest to strengthen the hand of the opposition. He concluded by saying that they should vote mature consideration. The meeting was attended by both Hindus and Muslims. Even if the statement

made by this witness be taken as a whole and correct, it would make out no case of corruption under section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act because Amjad Ali is reported to have spoken about the inconveniences caused by the Cattle Preservation Act and he made no attempt to misinterpret the Act. There is nothing in the deposition of this witness which would induce one to accept that Amjad Ali appealed to religious passion. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and Jahanuddin are stated to have said about Ramdhun geet and the Marishbari incident.

P.W. 5 Siddiq Hussain was a student aged about nineteen years. He deposes to have heard only Sahadat Ali and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar speaking and even though Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin were present in the meeting, he did not see them addressing the audience. He deposed that he did not tell anybody what he heard in that meeting and all that he remembered about the meeting was the Praja Socialist Party speakers preached total ban on cow slaughter. He saw Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar for the first time in that meeting and recognised Amjad Ali long after, that is 21st October, 1957.

P.W. 14 Hazi Raisuddin Ahmed spoke about this meeting at Joleswar. He was a Local Board Mohorir. According to him Bibhuti Sarkar first addressed the meeting and he spoke about preventing burial of the dead bodies of the Muslims and about the Ramdhun geet introduced in schools. Amjad Ali was the last speaker and he was alleged to have spoken on the subject of Marishbari and claimed that he brought relief to the sufferers. He further spoke that a bill being introduced in Parliament for stopping of burial of dead bodies and that it was for his opposition that the bill was thrown out. He in substance supported other speakers who spoke about Ramdhun geet and the action of the Government in the matter of preventing the cow slaughter. He claims to have reported what he heard, to one Bazlul Basit—a candidate for the State Assembly—and to Fakaruddin Ali Ahmed, but none of these persons was examined in court, nor was there any independent support as to his report. He claimed himself to be a past supporter of the Muslim League—in which connection he was arrested in 1945-46. Now, a Congress worker and a district delegate in the Goalpara District Committee. He deposed to have attended a Congress Election Meeting which was held a few days after, but he was not sure about the date of the meeting nor did he remember that the speakers in the Congress meetings spoke. He seemed to be cut out as a witness for the Praja Socialist Party meeting.

The next witness was P.W. 15 Lalmia who gives the date of the meeting as 6th March, 1957, while the petitioner's case is that the meeting was held on 20th January, 1957. He further admits himself to be an active member of the Congress and President of the Primary Committee and a district delegate. He did not describe categorically what the speakers spoke individually but gave his impression about the meeting where the Praja Socialist candidates were telling the audience that if they voted for the Congress, they will act in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the Muslim religion. There is no mention in the petition about any meeting of Jaleswar being held by the Praja Socialist Party people in March, 1957.

Abdul Kashem P.W. 16 is another witness who spoke about this meeting at Jaleswar alleged to be held on 20th January, at the instance of, Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and others. According to him Sahadat Ali and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar were the leading speakers and Jahabuddin followed next. In one sentence he accused Amjad Ali—"The respondent then got up and told the listeners that burning of the dead bodies of Muslims had been stopped and this shall continue unless the Praja Socialist Party were supported." The mis-statement is obvious. He does not speak of any communal propaganda.

Amjad Ali examined two defence witness—D.W. 28 Dulal Chandra Haldar and D.W. 29 Ajmat Ali. Dulal Chandra Haldar stated that in the meeting held at Joleswar Amjad Ali on being asked by somebody from the audience as to whether any law existed prohibiting cow slaughter respondent that there was no ban on cow slaughter during the four or five days of Idd but on other occasions cows could be slaughtered only with the permission if the cattle were more than fourteen years old. He further stated that there were other subjects discussed in the meeting and cow slaughter by itself did not form a subject for discussion.

Ajmat Ali, the next defence witness deposed to the effect that Bibhuti Sarkar, Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin all spoke in the meeting at Joleswar and subjects discussed in the meeting were various and of local interest. Ajmat on being asked by somebody from the audience said that there was no restriction on killing of cows for three days during Idd but on other days it was possible only with permission from competent authorities.

On this state of evidence it is very difficult to hold that there was any appeal to communal sentiment on the ground of ban on killing of cows and there were no other allegations against defendant Amjad Ali or the other two appellants. The evidence on either side followed the usual pattern—all based on memory and in no way authenticated.

It was alleged in paragraph 10(iv) of the petition that in South Salmara Bazar there was a meeting of the Praja Socialist Party on the 23rd January, 1957. Amjad Ali was alleged to have spoken condemning vehemently the alleged anti-Islamic activity of the Congress Government and Congress Party such as,—prohibiting cow slaughter, attempting to stop burial of Muslim dead bodies and compulsory singing of Ramdhun geet by the Muslim teachers and students in schools. He appealed to the religious feelings of the Muslim audience not to vote for the congress and supported the Praja Socialist Party. Petitioner's witnesses in this behalf were three,—they being P.Ws. 9, 10, and 11.

P.W. 9 Dulichand Agarwalla spoke about the South Salmara meeting on a certain Wednesday and he was not sure about the date except that the meeting was held about a month before the polling in the last General Election. In that meeting Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar were stated to have taken part. Amjad Ali spoke to the audience that the Congress Government which is in power, have legislated for preservation of the cattle and have prohibited cow slaughter. He had tried in Delhi to have this repealed but did not succeed. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar also spoke about the prohibition of cow slaughter and said that it interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims. He spoke to the audience also of an attempt by Congress Party to pass a law prohibitions burial of the Muslim dead. On the face of it, the evidence does not disclose that there was any appeal by Amjad Ali to Muslim sentiments on the ground of interference with their religion. He further said that the Bazar area had many Hindu shops—and the audience was a mixed crowd—he himself being a Hindu. He remembered just what was necessary for the case and remembered nothing more. Gendu Mandal P.W. 10 was the next witness to speak about this meeting. He does not say anything about what Amjad Ali spoke. He saw Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar addressing the audience and he is alleged to have produced a book and told the audience that Congress had prohibited cow slaughter by legislation. They have also passed a law preventing Muslims from burving their dead. He also referred to the Morishbari incident and said that Congressmen had burnt the houses of Muslims and had driven them away. He stated that he met Duli Chand P.W. 9 and he told him (Duli Chand) that the Praja Socialist Party were putting up their own case before the people but he was prepared to see what the other side had to say. The witness did not say that there was any appeal to religious or communal sentiment and to vote on the basis thereof.

P.W. 11 Palam Dewani was the other witness. He alleged that Amjad Ali spoke about cow slaughter and that it had been practically stopped. They could be slaughtered only with the permission of the authorities and that children were being made to sing Ramdhun. He stated that one Abdul Karim questioned Amjad Ali on behalf of the public and he spoke about the Ramdhun geet. Abdul Karim is stated to have intimated their objection to the singing of the Ramdhun as un-Islamic.

Taking the evidence of all these three witnesses together, very little is proved against Amjad Ali as to the allegation of making a communal speech or that an attempt was made on behalf of the Praja Socialist Party to exploit any communal feeling by virtue of prejudicial propaganda.

Amjad Ali examined two witnesses—D.W. 14 Asmatullah Bepari and D.W. 15 Khudabux Mandal. Asmatullah Bepari was a man aged about sixty-two years and he was the Secretary of the South Salmara High School. He attended the Praja Socialist Party meeting at South Salmara which was addressed by Bibhuti Sarkar, Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin. According to him the speeches related to increased of sales tax and other measures and it was only on being asked by Abdul Karim that Amjad Ali explained that it was true that cow slaughter had been banned and that though the Act had been passed long ago, it had been enforced in that year. He explained further that there was no restriction on cow slaughter for three days of Idd and on other days cattle above fourteen years could be slaughtered with permission. The speaker further added that the legislation has not interfered with the Muslim religion. Jahanuddin spoke about tenancy law. D.W. 15 Khudabux Mandal, aged about fifty-eight years and a member of the Congress Party was an agent of Nazmul Hoque and Bazlul Basit at Salmara polling booth. He spoke about the Praja Socialist Party meeting and supported Asmatullah Bepari that it was on being asked by Abdul Karim Mandal

that Amjad Ali spoke about the Cattle Preservation Act. He stated further that cow sacrifice was not altogether stopped, it being permitted during the Idd days and slaughter of cows above fourteen years of age was permitted with the sanction of the authorities. It is difficult to say from the evidence that any case was made out against the defendant or his associates for making prejudicial speeches.

We next consider the meeting at Fakirganj. It is alleged in paragraph 10(1) of the petition that there was a meeting of the Praja Socialist Party on the 16th January, 1957 at Fakirganj. Ext. P. 1 was the hand bill signed by Jahanuddin Ahmed and others. It was stated there that a general election meeting was going to be held at Fakirganj on 16th January, 1957 at the instance of the Praja Socialist Party. The hand bill indicated that there will be discussion in the meeting about Tenancy law, the abolition of Zamindari and Cattle Preservation Act and on various other subjects for the information of the general Public about those laws. It was further intimated that Maulvi Amjad Ali who had been a member of the Parliament for last five years, would speak specially regarding the compensation for lands taken for the Bund from Kharmuja to Fakirganj and other allied subjects. It was alleged in the petition that the above meeting held at Fakirganj was addressed by Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and others and they all systematically appealed to the voters to vote for the Praja Socialist Party and refrain from voting in favour of the Congress candidate on religious and communal grounds. It is alleged that Jahanuddin Ahmed took the lead in the meeting and in his speech referred to a rioting that took place in February, 1956 at a place called Marishbari and it was at the instance of the Congress Party that some Muslim houses were burnt and he himself came to the help of the riot victims. At the same meeting Jahanuddin produced a copy of the Holly Quoran and explained that the Quoran contained an injunction to the Muslims to sacrifice cows but that was prohibited by the Assam Government run by the Congress Party. One Maulana Ahmed Ali who was asked to read out the Arabic text, protested that the interpretation given by Jahanuddin Ahmed was not correct, but the Maulana was not allowed to give his interpretation. Jahanuddin concluded his speech by saying that for the above reasons and for the safety of the religious rights of the Muslims the voters should refrain from voting for the Congress and should vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate. After that Amjad Ali spoke in support of Jahanuddin Ahmed on the subject of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter and further stated that a member of the Parliament belonging to the Congress Party wanted to introduce a bill stopping burial of Muslim dead bodies and for forcing Muslims to burn the same instead and it was only at his intervention that the said bill was kept in abeyance. He added that if the Congress candidate was returned in his place,—there would be no opposition to such anti-Islamic measures and that the bill would be passed into law. It was further alleged that Ramdhun geet which was a Hindu geet and contained religious ideas, was sacrilegious to the Muslim religion. He appealed to the audience faith and freedom it was incumbent on all Muslims to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate. Bibbuti Bhusan Sarkar supported the above two speakers. This was what was stated in the petition itself but the allegations find a poor support from the witnesses who were actually examined in court,—they being P.Ws. 12, 13 and 61.

P.W. 12 Makhonlal Biswas, goldsmith, a Hindu, spoke about this meeting which he claimed to have attended. He alleged that Amjad Ali spoke about the Cattle Preservation Act and told the audience that cattle under fourteen years of age could not be slaughtered and permission of Veterinary Surgeon was necessary for the slaughter. It was further alleged that Bibbuti Bhusan Sarkar said that Congress regime has brought about stoppage of cow sacrifice. He also talked about Ramdhun Geet and told the people that it was against Muslim religion. He does not refer to Jahanuddin, he heard only Amjad Ali speaking. He admitted that the Bazar area consisted of majority of Hindus and several Hindu gentlemen attended the meeting. He does not speak of referring to Marishbari affair.

P.W. 13 Abdus Samad Chaudhary the next witness supports the story given in the petition. Jahanuddin is alleged to have spoken about the Marishbari incident and said that Muslim houses were burnt by the Congress Government. Amjad Ali spoke about the Cattle Preservation Act and stated that the Act prohibited sacrifice of cows below the age of fourteen years and permission has also to be obtained for such sacrifice. He was further alleged to have referred to singing the Ramdhun geet at South Salmara which was un-Islamic. In the cross examination he stated that he was a member of the Congress and that he deposed from memory. He kept no note of the speeches. He was a witness also for the defeated Congress candidate Bazlul Basit in his Election case and in that proceeding this witness admitted to have deposed, that he did not attend Fakirganj meeting

and he must have spoken about some other meeting. This only shows that he was a stock-witness and could be produced at pleasure.

P.W. 61 Prafulla Kumar Chakraverty said that he is a member of the Congress Party and was in charge of the South Salmara constituency on behalf of the Congress. He claimed to have watched the Praja Socialist Party activity in his area and attended the meeting at Fakirganj held by Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar and others, who addressed the gathering at the Hat. He stated that this meeting was convened in the Fakirganj Hat sometime on the 22nd or 23rd February, 1957, but the particular meeting that formed the subject matter of the allegations contained in the petition was held on 16th January and therefore there is no support from this witness as to what was spoken in that meeting.

D.Ws. 5 and 6 were examined by Amjad Ali in this connection. D.W. 5 Asharudding Pandit claims to have attended the meeting at Fakirganj where Jahanuddin, Amjad Ali, and Bibhuti Sarkar took part. According to him Amjad Ali gave a short speech before the dusk. He spoke about other subjects but nothing about cow slaughter or any other matter affecting Muslim religion. Other speakers spoke about various subjects of social and economic needs. D.W. 6 Alimuddin Mollah deposed that Amjad Ali gave an account of his activities as a Member of Parliament during the five years previous to the election.

Taking the entire evidence into consideration, it is very difficult to say that there were any communal speeches based on religious sentiment affecting the Muslims or in other words it is very difficult to be sure as to what was actually spoken and in what vein,—in the absence of any recorded speech of substance of the speeches of the respective speaker.

The next meeting I would discuss is the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Chapor alleged to be held on 3rd March, 1957 referred to in paragraph 10(xxlii) of the petition. It was alleged in the petition that the meeting was held on 3rd March, 1957 in a field adjoining the Panchayat office at Chapor. The meeting was addressed by Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin, Bibhuti Sarkar and others. Amjad Ali, and Jahanuddin Ahmed spoke on the question of cow sacrifice and cow slaughter which they alleged the Congress Government had virtually stopped by making very stringent law and exhorted the Muslim voters to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate if they wanted their religious rights to be safeguarded.

Four witnesses—P.Ws. 19, 20, 21 and 22—were examined by the petitioner on his behalf in connexion with this meeting. P.W. 19 N. C. Das is a member of the Congress and he attended the meeting convened by the Praja Socialist Party. The speakers including Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar made two points in the main—they said that Congress had prohibited cow slaughter and cow sacrifice and interfered with the rights and beliefs of the Muslims. Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar spoke about the Ramdhan geet as Anti-Islamic. The witness claimed to have protested in the meeting and he sought to explain the Cattle Preservation Act but he was not allowed. It is doubtful whether he had any idea about the Act. He was a teacher of the Government aided school at Chapor of which Sri Sarat Chandra Singh the Congress leader was the President. P.W. 20 Dalim Kumar Medhi was an active member of the Primary Congress Committee, and headmaster of the High School of which P.W. 19 was another teacher. He was directly under the influence of the local Congress President and all that he deposed was that the Praja Socialist Party speakers criticised the policy of the Congress Government as anti-Islamic.

P.W. 21 N. C. Roy said that Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin, Bibhuti Sarkar and some others were present in the meeting. The meeting was addressed by these persons and all that they said in the meeting was that the Congress party and the Congress Government had prohibited cow slaughter by legislation and thus interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims. Bibhuti Sarkar is alleged to have spoken about the Ramdhan geet. The witness admitted to be an active member of the Dhubri District Congress Committee and President of the Chapor Congress Committee. He does not say that there was any appeal to communal sentiment as such. It is not their case either that the audience consisted of Muslims, all these witnesses being Hindus.

P.W. 22 Moyzuddin Sarkar is another teacher of the Chapor High School. He stated that Amjad Ali said that Congress Government has passed a law regarding prohibition of cow slaughter but more things were said by Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar. He was also a member of the Congress and he did not attend any other meeting except the one he has spoken about. He admitted that petitioner Nazmul Haque was supported by P.Ws. N. C. Das, D. K. Medhi and Narech

Ch. Roy in his election. It was further stated that that meeting was attended by both Hindus and Muslims and it was hardly believable that the speakers would keep themselves confined to Muslim interest or rouse the religious sentiment of the Muslims against the Hindus. The further fact is that out of the four witnesses, three are members of the Chapar High School with Shri Sarat Singha the Congress leader as the President. Even if we believe their statements, they would make out no case of communal propaganda. There might be incidental reference to subjects like cow slaughter or the Cattle Preservation Act, but it does not carry us any further in the matter of finding as to the corrupt practice alleged.

D.W. 7 and D.W. 8 spoke about this meeting. D.W. 7 Satish Chandra Nag deposed that Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar spoke about tenancy law and similar things. D.W. 8 Abed Ali Sarkar supported him. It is not necessary to assess the value of their evidence.

We next come to the meeting at Bilasipara Hat on 5th March, 1957 and it is covered by sub-paragraph (xx) of paragraph 10 of the petition. It was alleged in the petition that Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar addressed a large gathering at Bilasipara Hat on 5th March, 1957 through a Loud speaker and condemned the Congress Government and the Congress Party as the greatest enemy of the Muslim, because the Congress Government, he said, had encroached upon the religious freedom of Muslims by stopping cow sacrifice and burial of Muslim dead bodies and otherwise interfering with their religious rights.

Three witnesses are examined by the petitioner on this point and they are P.W. 58 Sahadat Hussai, P.W. 60 Saharali Gaonbura and P.W. 62 Mafizuddin. Sahadat Hussain is a witness for three of the Praja Socialist Party meetings—one at Bilasipara Bazar, another at Bangalipara and still another at Kadamtola. He gave no specific dates about any of these meetings and said that at Bilasipara Bibhuti alone spoke through a mike to a crowd of 10/15 thousand people who gathered there. He alleged that he reported these meetings to Umaruddin—One of the petitioner's prominent witnesses. He gets no support in this respect from Umaruddin himself. It was a Hat day when Bibhuti is alleged to have addressed the meeting and the witness admits that Bibhuti Sarkar stood near a well in the Hat. The next witness Saharali Gaonbura (P.W. 60) says that Bibhuti Sarkar addressed the people over a mike in the Hat and he does not say that there was any meeting convened in a formal way or that there was a definite set of audience. According to him it was at about 7 P.M. that Bibhuti addressed the crowd while the witness was in the Hat. The other witness is Mafizuddin (P.W. 62). He says that on a Hat day he attended a Praja Socialist Party meeting. He admitted to have come from a distance of five miles. He says that he went to the Hat at 1 P.M. and the meeting commenced at 4 P.M. He however, does not know who the president of the meeting was, but he alleged that Bibhuti spoke from near the road where there were shops selling betel-nut, vegetable etc. In any way the deposition of these witnesses does not give an impression that they were actually present in the meeting or that there was any meeting at all. Bibhuti Sarkar himself says that he had been at Bilasipara on the 5th, but that he and other members of the party did not make an appeal to the voters on religious or communal grounds. D.W. No 3 Bapi Chandra Das proprietor of a Pharmacy at Bilasipara Bazar supports him.

I then come to the meeting held at Lakshmiganj Bazar on 4th March, 1957 and the reference to it is in sub-paragraph (xxi) of paragraph 10 in the petition. The allegation was that in meeting at Lakshmiganj bazar Jahanuddin, Amjad Ali and others addressed the people who gathered at the Hat and appealed to the Muslims not to vote for the Congress candidate on the ground that the Congress Government had been responsible for stoppage of cow-slaughter and cow-sacrifice and were going to stop burial of Muslims and had introduced Ramdhun geet in schools as an insult to the Islamic faith. These identical allegations are repeated for almost all the meetings the Praja Socialist Party held during the election campaign.

Three witnesses P. Ws. 46, 55 and 56 have been examined by the petition in this connection. P.W. 46 Panchanan Nath claims to be a member of the local Primary Congress Committee and was the president thereof. He went to the bazar, he says,—for shopping and heard Ismail Hazi and Bibhuti Sarkar telling people that Congress had stopped cow killing and that they will commit more mischief if kept in spoke. He claims to have reported the matter to the president Sarat Chandra Singha, who however does not support him. In his cross examination he says that there were four or five speakers including Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin but there was no president of the meeting.

P. W. 55 Taleb Ali is aged about 26. He claims to have attended the meeting held at Lakhiganj two days before the polling. He alleged that Amjad Ali and his associates had spoken about the Cattle Preservation Act, Ramdhun Geet and the possibility of the stoppage of the burial of the dead bodies of the Muslims and all the speakers are alleged to have repeated the self-same matter. According to him the meeting was held in the Madrasa about half a furlong off from the bazar. He however, admits that he was the teacher in the School, of which Moksad Ali—a rival Congress candidate, was the Headmaster and Secretary. It was further in evidence that he was not only a supporter but had proposed Moksad Ali to the local Legislative Assembly by signing his nomination paper. P. W. 56 Mujibor Rahman is another youngman,—aged about 25. He claims to have come from a distant of about two miles from Lakhiganj. He deposed that Amjad Ali spoke in the meeting that Congress had already stopped cow sacrifice and if voted to power, the dead bodies of the Muslims shall have to be cremated. In the cross examination he admits that he went to the Lakhiganj Bazar on the day of the meeting at about 4-30 p.m. and it was in evidence that the meeting started at 2-30 p.m. He says that he went there for a stroll and not for marketing and incidentally heard the speeches of which he took no note. P.W. 55 Taleb Ali deposed that the meeting was held not at the bazar area—but in a Madrasa—half a furlong away. The evidence is far from convincing and the witnesses seem to be procured for the purpose.

The defence had examined two witnesses—D.Ws. 24 and 32 and Opposite Parties examined two witnesses—O. P. W. 1 and O. P. W. 4. D. W. 24 Sahur Rahman stated that at Lakhiganj bazar meeting Amjad Ali did not discuss or talk about the Cattle Preservation Act, but he said that opposition party was needed for the protection of tenancy rights, which may be abridged. He spoke about social measures which might remove the distinction between the rich and the poor. D.W. 32 Bera Mahammed who claimed to be present in the Lakhiganj meeting supported the other witness as to what Amjad Ali spoke, O. P. W. 1 Dwarikanath Das produced the nomination paper to show that Moksad Ali was proposed by one Taleb Ali of Village Baghmari, who is identified to be P. W. 55. O. P. W. 4 Hazi Md. Ismail Hussain claimed to be present in the meeting held at Lakhiganj Bazar and he deposed that Amjad Ali and Jahanuddin while speaking in the meeting made no religious or communal appeal. In these circumstances it is difficult to say that the allegations against Amjad Ali or his associates can be said to have been substantiated.

Then we come to the meeting at Gutipara alleged to be held on 27th February, 1957. It is covered by sub-paragraph (ix) of paragraph 10 of the petition. The meeting was said to be held in the house of one Samser Ali—an inhabitant of the village Gutipara within Gauripur constituency. It is alleged that propaganda was carried in the meeting on communal lines and Amjad Ali and his friends asked the electors to refrain from voting for the Congress candidate. The subject matters alleged to be discussed in the meeting are as usual—ban on cow slaughter, Ramdhun geet and stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies. The defendant and his associates denied the meeting or any such discussion as alleged. Amjad Ali admitted to have stopped for the night at Samser Ali's house. Samser Ali himself was examined as D. W. 11 and he supports Amjad Ali's statement. The prosecution witnesses though numbering four, create very little impression and one finds it difficult to believe that crowd of about one thousand people had attended a meeting at a villager's house. The petitioner's witnesses shifted the venue to an enclosure outside Samser Ali's house. There was nothing to indicate that there was any previous information given to the public to attend any such meeting. The petitioner's witnesses are P.Ws. 34 to 37. P.W. 34 Husain Ali Admitted to have come to Gutipara from a distance of about three miles from Baniamarichar and without any intimation. He recapitulated all the major allegations against Amjad Ali and spoke of Ram-Mangal or Ram Lila song. P. W. 35 Juran Ali Sheik spoke about hearing Amjad Ali alone but later on he contradicts himself by saying that he did not hear Amjad Ali or anyone speaking but heard those who had assembled saying that the Congress had stopped the burial of the dead and they should not vote for the Congress—P.W. 36 Abdul Gani aged about 26,—stated that about 700 or 800 people lived in the village of Gutipara and there were leading members like Shamsher, Monjil Dewani, Ibrahim Dewani and others. He and P. W. 34 Hussain were summoned only the day they were examined to appear in court. P. W. 37 Haranuddin Sarkar is another youngman of the same age as P. W. 36. Amjad Ali is alleged to have said that Congress could compel Muslims burning their dead bodies—and alluded to Ramdhun geet. He did not tell anybody about attending the meeting nor what he heard there.

In the light of the evidence of Semser Ali it was difficult to believe that there was any meeting or that there was any canvassing on communal lines as alleged in the petition. He stated that Amjad Ali, Azad Ali and Santi Roy took shelter for the night at his residence while returning after a meeting at Bandihana and left the next morning. They had addressed no meeting at his house or in the neighbourhood.

Another Praja Socialist Party meeting spoken of was held at Kadamtola on 15th February, 1957 and this is covered by sub-paragraph (xiv) of para 10 of the petition. P. W. 58 Sahadat Hussain as I have already indicated, spoke about three meetings held at Bilasipara, Bangalipara and Kadamtola on different dates and he claimed to be a congress worker who was paid his travelling allowances for Congress propaganda. He was definitely in the pay of the opposite camp and little reliance can be placed on his testimony as to what was stated to have happened in the meeting. The other witness—a Hindu—P. W. 59—Bikram Sanwar alleged that Amjad Ali had spoken in that meeting that if Congress were voted to power, Muslims will be worst off. They shall have to cremate their dead bodies and worship like Hindus. He speaks in a very casual manner and was therein the meeting for an hour, he says. He could not give either the day of the date of the meeting nor did he report to anybody about what he heard in the meeting. There was no other witness. The evidence is therefore exceedingly poor for making out a case for communal propaganda against the appellants. The defendant examined three witnesses from Kadamtola to prove that there was no Praja Socialist Party meeting held at Kadamtola—they being D. Ws. 27, 30 and 31.

We now come to the meeting at Bangalipara mentioned in paragraph 10(xvii) of the petition about which P. W. 58, Sahadat Hussain was one of the witnesses as I have already stated and the other witnesses was P.W. 57 Abu Bakar. This witness deposed that in this meeting Jahanuddin and Amjad Ali said that unless there be an opposition party the audience will be deprived of the right of sacrificing cows and the burial of deadbodies and singing of Ramdhun geet will be enforced. One Hafiz Sahib is alleged to have stated that socialists were akin to Muslims and therefore they deserved the vote. About 200 or 225 persons attended the meeting. He claims to have met Sahadat Hussain and another and talked to them about the Praja Socialist Party meeting only on his way back. He attended Congress election meetings and used to call at Congress office as deposed to by Sahadat Hussain. This however, the witnesses does admit and he seems to have poor memory about what he heard in Congress meetings. There is little doubt that the story given by him is cooked up.

D. Ws. 19 and 21 spoke about this meeting at Bangalipara. D.W. 19, Kalim Uddin Munshi stated that Amjad Ali addressed the meeting but he did not say anything about the Cattle Preservation Act. The only thing that he is alleged to have spoken was that his purpose was to prevent Congress party from doing anything wrong. Nothing was said against the Congress rule. Only about 100 persons according to him attended the meeting. D.W. 21 Selku Mohammad Bepari claimed to have attended the meeting at Bangalipara addressed by Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin and others. They are alleged to have talked about tenancy laws and other matters. Even if they are not correct the allegation of communal propaganda is hardly established.

The meeting at Kacharihat is alleged to have been held about twenty-five days prior to the polling but no definite date was given. We might refer to sub-paragraph (xxvi) of paragraph 10 of the petition in this regard. It was mentioned therein that the meeting at Kacharihat was attended by Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin, Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and others and propaganda was carried on communal lines suggesting that the Congress Party and the Congress Government were trying to Hinduise the Muslims and were carrying on anti-Islamic activities. No definite part was ascribed to any the speakers nor was there any mention as to what subjects were actually spoken or discussed.

P. W. 47 B. N. Nath, a homeopath, stated that he came from a distance of about seven miles from Kacharihat and attended the meeting. He heard Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar, Jahanuddin, Amjad Ali and others speaking to the people in the bazar in a meeting. The subjects for discussion were alleged to be the Cattle Preservation Act, the banning of cow slaughter, on cremation by the Muslims and the singing of Ramdhun geet. He admitted to have gone on a canvassing trip for Congress to Kacharihat. He further claims to have attended a meeting of the Praja Socialist Party at Dharamsala, but he admits that he neither talked nor sent any report about what he heard in any of these meetings. P. W. 49 is one Vikam Chand Jain. He admitted that the meeting was attended by

Hindu shop keepers also including the Marwaris. He alleged that Amjad Ali spoke that if there was no opposition, the danger of invasion of Islam would remain, but he finished by saying that the members of the audience could vote for anyone they liked. He says that he is a member of the Congress and he and his brother Surujmal came to depose together—another witness is P.W. 50 Yusuf Ali, who claims, to be mechanic. He does not support Vikam Chand and other witnesses. He mentioned casually that he attended Kacharihat meeting of the Praja Socialist Party also and alleged that Amjad Ali had repeated what he spoke at the Dharamsala meeting. He is a worker in a match factory at Dhubri and it can hardly be believed that he went on attending the Praja Socialist Party or Congress meetings held at different places at a distance of about three miles or so—as has been his case. He is unreliable as a witness. The next witness is Surjmal Jain P. W. 52 who is a brother of Vikam Chand P. W. 49. I have serious doubt as to the story given by these witnesses or their presence in the meeting, otherwise the petition would have contained further details as to the sort of propaganda carried on.

We next consider the meeting at Dharamshala covered by sub-paragraph (xxvii) of paragraph 10 of the petition. The meeting was alleged to be held on 23rd February, 1957 in the village of Dharamshala within Dhubri Constituency and the allegations were that in that meeting convened by the Praja Socialist Party Amjad Ali and others spoke vehemently against the Congress and alleged that Congress Government has interfered with the religious rights of the Muslims and as such they should not vote for any Congress candidate either in the Parliamentary constituency or in the Assembly constituency. No idea was given as to what were the subjects actually discussed and how the speakers appealed to communal sentiment. Several witnesses were produced by the petitioner who were supposed to be present in that meeting.

P. W. 47 Dr. B. Nath, a homeopathic practitioner claimed to be present at this meeting as well as at Kacharihat meeting. He used to reside at Dhubri and carry on his normal avocations there. Dharamshala was about five miles away from Dhubri. He admitted to be out for canvassing for the Congress, but canvassing is mostly done in company. He had no companion. He deposed to have gone to Dharamshala to hear what was discussed at the Praja Socialist Party meeting but he made no report about what he heard in the said meeting to any Congress authority or any person directly concerned with this petition. P. W. 48 Mohendra Nath Sarkar, a tailor, claimed to have attended the Praja Socialist meeting at Dharamsala and heard Amjad Ali addressing the meeting who spoke about cow sacrifice and the legislation for stopping burial of muslim dead bodies, and also about the Ramdhan geet as being against the tenets of Muslim religion. Abdul Fazal and Bibhuti Sarkar are stated to have followed suit. He claimed to have reported the matter to the petitioner for which there is no support and he admitted to be out on canvassing in his favour. He said that he attended a Congress meeting which was held a few days before the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Dharamsala. He remembered the names of one Tamizuddin Prodhani and Biakuntha Nath Sarkar who spoke in the meeting but did not remember any of the points dealt with by those speakers in the Congress meeting. His remembering the speeches at the Praja Socialist Party meeting is equally doubtful. P. W. 50 Yusuf Ali deposed that he attended the Praja Socialist Party meeting but the place where the meeting was held is not disclosed. Apart from this meeting he claimed to have attended the meeting at Kacharihat which I have already dealt with and the unreliable nature of his evidence. P.W. 51 is Durali. He alleged that Amjad Ali spoke in the Dharamsala meeting about ban on cow sacrifice, and that if the Congress Government was voted to power they were likely to stop the burial of Muslim dead-bodies and he referred to the singing of Ramdhan geet. This witness claimed to have attended the Congress meeting some three or four days before the Praja Socialist Party meeting referred to by him. He remembered the names of some of the speakers in the Congress meeting, but did not remember what they spoke in that meeting. In such state of circumstances it is very difficult to believe that the witness remembered what was spoken of in the Praja Socialist Party meeting. P.W. 53 Giasuddin Prodhani spoke about the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Dharamsala. He alleged that all the speakers including Amjad Ali spoke about the ban on cow sacrifice and the possible stoppage of the cremation of Muslim dead bodies. He was an employee of the Dhubri Match Factory and the place of the meeting was variously stated to be three to five miles away. He remembered neither the date nor month of the meeting. The next witness is P.W. 54 Fazaruddin who spoke about the Praja Socialist Party meeting at Dharamsala. He supported P.W. 53. He also attended a Congress

meeting which according to him, was held at that place about nine or ten days before the Praja Socialist Party meeting but he has no idea as to what were said by the speakers in that meeting, even though he claimed to be a member of the Congress.

Two witnesses—D.Ws. 1 and 2 were examined by Amjad Ali. D.W. 1 Patard Member stated that in the meeting held at Dharmasal there was no discussion about cow slaughter and Amjad Ali and other speakers spoke for the necessity of an opposition party in the legislature. He further stated that they had an idea about the Cattle Preservation Act from before. D.W. 2 Wabedulla Bepari stated that Amjad Ali and other speakers spoke about other matters of public importance and not about cow slaughter, nor did he appeal to any religious or communal sentiment. Apart from the deposition of the two defendants' witnesses, the deposition of the petitioner's witnesses does not carry conviction.

I next consider about the Praja Socialist Party meeting alleged to be held at Muhurichar on 15th February 1957. It is covered by sub-paragraph (xxix) of paragraph 10 of the petition. The allegation, as usual, was that Amjad Ali with few of his followers addressed a meeting at Muhurichar in the Mankachar Constituency and he dwelt upon banning of cow slaughter, burial of Muslim dead bodies and compulsory singing of Ramdhan geet. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar or Jahanuddin Ahmed was not alleged to be present in that meeting. The case for the defendant was that the meeting at Muthurichar was held not on the 15th of February but it was held one day earlier. Amjad Ali however, denied that there was any communal propaganda in that meeting. P.Ws 6, 7 and 8 spoke in support of the petitioner's case.

P.W. 6 was one Abdus Salam who was a teacher in a private school. He could not give the exact date of the meeting but it was alleged to be held about nine or ten days prior to the polling. Amjad Ali was alleged to have spoken on ban on cow sacrifice, about the perspective ban on burial of Muslim dead bodies and about singing of Ramdhan geet which was anti-Islamic. According to him about 100 or 125 persons attended the meeting. He stated that he did not report about what he heard in the meeting or about his being present in the said meeting either. He admitted to be a teacher in a private school of which Moksed Ali, the defeated Congress candidate was the Secretary. The next witness is P.W. 7, Md. Abdul Hamid. He could not distinguish between the Congress party meeting and the Praja Socialist Party meeting. He only reproduced what he heard from others and did not claim to have attended any meeting. He further admitted that he was illiterate and therefore his evidence was of very little value. The other witness examined in this connection was one Dr. Moksed Ali, P.W. 8, who alleged Amjad Ali to have stated in the meeting that in a democracy an opposition was essential and that he further criticised the Congress activity in the meeting of having cow slaughter stopped by legislation. He further alluded in that speech to the singing of Ramdhan geet and stoppage of passing of a proposed Act preventing Muslim burial. He further claimed that respondent Amjad Ali was his guest and that he accompanied him to the meeting. He conceded that the Congress meeting was held at his house and he was a Congress member. He admitted that one Mafizuddin Ahmed had attended the meeting and he happens to be no other person than his father. Mafizuddin being examined as D.W. 22, gives a direct lie to what his son Moksed Ali stated. It was therefore clear that even though Moksed Ali came forth to speak of himself as the host, that is not supported by his father. It is further stated by the father that Amjad Ali left it to the audience to decide for whom they should vote. He stated that it was a sort of group meeting and there was no public meeting and the subjects discussed varied from the abolition of Zamindari to the tenants' interest in land. D.W. 23 Alimuddin Sheikh supported what D.W. 22 has stated. In these circumstances there was very little of authenticated evidence as to what was actually discussed in the meeting and in what strain. Some eighty or ninety persons attended the meeting, half of whom are stated to be illiterate.

The next meeting of the Praja Socialist Party we are concerned with, is described in sub-paragraph (xxii) of paragraph 10 of the petition, which was alleged to be held at Chapor Char area. The allegation was that about a fortnight before the date fixed for polling, that is, 6th of March, 1957, Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar were alleged to have held several meetings in a Char area near Chapar. Amjad Ali was not alleged to be present and the canvassing was carried on by Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar alone who fervently appealed to the Muslims to vote for the Praja Socialist Party candidate, who they asserted would defend their religious rights by opposing the Congress in their anti-Islamic activities.

The two witnesses for the petitioner were P.W. 23 and P.W. 33. P.W. 23 Afsar Ali claimed to have accompanied Bibhuti Sarkar and Jahanuddin when they went round the straggling villages in the char areas and his case is that these two persons spoke to a group of persons numbering about 10 to 12 persons at a time at different places, there was no proper meeting in the sense that there was no president, nor any large assemblage. He only spoke about one Haildappa meeting which took place on the date previous to the polling which was not the meeting spoken of in the petition. He further stated in his evidence that he contradicted the Praja Socialist Party leaders by pointing out that cow-slaughter has not been prohibited. In the petition there was no definite mention as to the villages where these group meetings were held and as such there was very little definite allegation about the so-called meetings. P.W. 33, Julhasuddin deposed that in the first week of Falgun one Osimuddin Ahmed called on him and on coming out he saw Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Sarkar waiting for him. They were there to discuss questions relating to the election and voting. He further claimed to have accompanied Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Sarkar to Shingimari and other villages, but he does not mention about Afsar Ali who claimed to have accompanied Jahanuddin. In these circumstances the evidence for the petitioner is far from convincing and the place of meetings not being definite, the allegations against Jahanuddin or Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar do not bear scrutiny.

There was mention about another meeting—the Bhaiddhari meeting—covered by paragraph 15 of the petition. The learned Advocate General however at the time of hearing did not choose to press about that meeting. It was alleged to be held on 11th February 1957, at Bhaiddhari Inspection Bungalow. It was alleged therein that Sri W. Sangma carried on canvassing on communal lines and the allegations were not accepted by the Election Tribunal either. The learned Advocate General did not choose to press about other meeting (stated in the petition) and conceded in a way that if the evidence for the petitioner was not convincing in respect of the communal propaganda in these meetings,—he has no better case in respect of the rest.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have given an idea as to the nature of oral evidence adduced by the petitioner in support of the case sought to be made out against Amjad Ali and his two associates Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar. As will appear from the discussions above, the main allegations against the opposite parties or defendants were that they appealed to the communal passion and religious sentiments of the Muslims, mainly on the ground that Congress Government and the Congress Party had adopted un-Islamic measures. Their action was criticised because of putting into force the Cattle Preservation Act which was passed in the year 1951—Assam Act XIII (Published in the Assam Gazette dated 25th April 1951) and put into force in 1956 by the State Government. The other aspect was that a private member's "Bill"—was sought to be introduced in the Parliament in 1954 by a Congress member Shri Shankar Rao Telkikar proposing ban on burial of dead bodies. The Bill however, was not passed and it was suggested by the petitioner's witnesses that Amjad Ali claimed to have been the main cause of stoppage of passing of that Bill into an Act, which might have otherwise affected the Muslims interest. The Bill however, which is printed as Annexure I—does not disclose that it had any communal outlook—but that the measure was sought to be introduced as an economic measure to spare more lands for other use than for a graveyard and for preventing unhealthy ways of disposing of dead bodies and to prevent epidemics being spread.

The other allegation was that the Praja Socialist Party speakers referred to the singing of Ramdhun geet and that Allah is said to be placed in the same category as Rama the Hindu God,—which the Muslims considered to be an insult to their religious faith. The fourth subject alleged to be constantly referred to and for which mainly Jahanuddin Ahmed was stated to be responsible, was the Marichbari or Marichbari affair which related to the eviction of some Muslim trespassers from a grazing reserve at the instance of the Congress Government in the early part of the year 1956. Jahanuddin was stated to have referred to this incident in various meetings and to have produced a half burnt Quoran which he alleged, was recovered from some Muslim hut set on fire in the Morishbari Reserve. It was further alleged that the Congress Party people were the cause for the eviction of the Muslim occupants of the Forest Reserve. As a matter of fact there was very little evidence to show that the Quoran was recovered from any of these huts or that the Congress people in any sense were responsible for the burning of the huts for evicting the Muslim trespassers. The Government took the full responsibility and they rendered help to the people actually in distress

(vide Mr. B. Medhi's letter dated 24th April 1956). There were other allegations which were mainly ascribed to Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar to the effect that he stated that the Congress Party and the Congress Government were trying to minimise the importance of Muslim religion and were in a sense trying to do away with the difference that existed between the Hindu and Muslim faiths. He is alleged to have stated that if the Congress Government continued to be in power, Muslims will have to worship the tulsi plant just as the Hindus do. They will be stopped from giving Azan or calling the Muslims to prayer and that the Muslim women will have to put on vermillion marks. The learned Member of the Tribunal did not believe the minor allegations, but he found against Amjad Ali and his associates that they appealed systematically to the Muslim communal sentiment for the purpose of their own ends, mainly on four planks and they were—(1) the Cattle Preservation Act, (2) the passing of the Act banning burial of Muslim dead bodies, (3) singing of Ramdhun geet and (4) setting fire to the Muslim huts in the Morishbari reserve. The learned Member of the Tribunal nowhere categorically stated on what part of the evidence he definitely relied for his findings,—but merely on considerations of the probabilities he found that it was abundantly proved “from the circumstances and documentary evidence” produced that Amjad Ali and his associates had indulged in communal propaganda coming within the scope of section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act.

I now propose to discuss the so-called documentary evidence on which the learned Member of the Tribunal depended for his findings, he not having placed much reliance on oral evidence. I may state here in short that the learned Member of the Tribunal presumed many things against Amjad Ali because of his denial in his written statement of all the meetings alleged to have been held at different places some of which he subsequently admitted in his deposition in the course of the trial. It is clear from the petition that the petitioner himself was not sure about the dates of many of the meetings—and would it be an offence if the defendant does not admit of those meetings without being sure? The learned Tribunal further adversely commented on the fact that Amjad Ali did not come first to depose in the court and that he came after the witnesses on his behalf were examined. There is nothing irregular in so doing but the evidentiary value of his statements might be affected. The learned Tribunal ought to have decided the facts in issue on the weight of evidence and not on mere adverse inferences. He further assumed that as Amjad Ali filed in court some bills and documents from his possession,—they must have been utilised by him in the election campaign for the purpose of carrying on communal propaganda, even though nobody says that those documents were produced in any meeting. They might have only been evidence of fact, that those matters—which might have been referred to in the meetings did really exist and were not mere canards. It is clear that the learned Member of the Tribunal did not and could put much reliance on the oral evidence,—and as such, hesitated to come to any definite finding on the basis thereof. I shall show presently that the so-called documentary evidence is equally of doubtful value as to the allegations made against defendant Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin or Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar. Though some of these correspondences might be direct or indirect complaints by interested persons against the election propaganda carried on by Amjad Ali and his associates, they bear no actual testimony as to what the defendants spoke in which meeting and at what place. They neither disclose the source of information. Section 83(1)(b) of the Representation of the People Act directs that all necessary particulars should be stated in regard to the allegations of corrupt practices ascribed to the defendants so that they may not be taken unawares and might meet the charges. This would also imply that there should be categorical findings in regard to charges, namely,—as to how far they are substantiated. A mere finding that the defendants have committed the corrupt practice alleged by itself is not enough. The Tribunal must show where and when any by whom and on what material the finding is based.

In this case the petitioner Nazmul Haque did not attend any of the Praja Socialist Party meetings, nor did he claim to be present in any place where anti-propaganda against the Congress was carried by the Praja Socialist Party People on communal lines. He has neither kept nor produced any written report from any responsible person who was present in any of these meetings. His important witnesses—P.W. 32 Abdul Bari Sarkar a defeated Legislative Assembly candidate, P.W. 27 Sarat Chandra Singha, Congress leader in charge of Election in the District and P.W. 63 Umoruddin, a past Congress M.L.A. and brother of Mokshed Ali a defeated candidate, also did not depose that they were present in any of the Praja Socialist Party meetings or could vouch with any degree of definiteness or certainty as to what was spoken in any of those meetings. The reliability of so-called verbal reports on which they depended cannot be tested nor can they be

considered to be good evidence except as heresay evidence. The election petition of Nazmul Haque challenging the validity of the election of Amjad Ali was not properly verified either as was required under the law, and though he states that the statements in the petition contained in paragraph 10 were true to his information,—he does not disclose from what sources, or what person he got any definite information about the allegations made against different persons. In course of his deposition in court Nazmul Haque mentioned the names of Bazlul Basit, the Congress candidate from Salmara Constituency, Makshed Ali another Congress candidate from Gauripur Constituency and some other prominent Congress members as persons who reported to him about some of the meetings,—but they did not come forward to support him. He gave the names of some obscure persons as well who were examined on his behalf in respect of some of the meetings—and there were others who though examined did not support him. He further stated that he made a note of the reports made to him by different persons from time to time but he does not come forward to produce any of such chits where these reports were alleged to have been recorded. He deposed, he says, on the basis of these reports the existence of which is doubtful, if not disproved. He had admittedly no personal knowledge as to what happened in any of these Praja Socialist Party meetings—and he speaks of recording the reports received by him in these words:—

"I do not remember now when I got information about the meeting and utterances of the P.S.P. members. I made short notes on small bits of papers in a note book. I have not produced the chits or the note book. They have not been included in the documents filed."

Most of the witnesses for the petitioner as I have already indicated, deposed that they did not report to any other person as to what they heard in the Praja Socialist Party meetings and I think that a fair percentage of them were illiterate or half literate except those who were professedly—Congress election canvassers or active Congress workers or officials. None of these persons either came with any authenticated reports or documents prepared or possessed by them about the speeches which were supposed to carry communal virus.

Let me now discuss the documentary evidence, rather the documents on the record and see how far they support the petitioner's case. None of the documents, I must say, bear any direct testimony to what happened in any of the public meetings or group meetings of the Praja Socialist Party—which are the subject matters of attack by the petitioner,—nor do they disclose the purport of any speech of any of the speakers in respect of any of the meetings. They only raise a background.

Ext. P.1 was a hand bill in regard to a Praja Socialist Party meeting fixed for 16th January, 1957 where Cattle Preservation Act was proposed to be discussed along with the tenancy law and abolition of Zamindari. It was intimated therein that Maulvi Amjad Ali would speak about his activity in the Parliament for last five years and about the Bund from Kharmuja to Fakirganj and other matters connected therewith. This notice related to the meeting at Fakirganj.

Ext. P.10 was another notice of a similar kind for a Praja Socialist Party election meeting proposed to be held at Chunari Bazar on 21st January, 1957. There also the subjects notified for discussion were the tenancy law, Cattle Preservation Act and various other subjects and for the information fit for the general public. It was stated in that hand bill that Maulvi Amjad Ali, M.P. would enlighten the public as to what he had done within the last five years in the Parliament specifically regarding compensation for lands taken for the Bund from Kharmuja to Fakirganj and other connected matters. This hand bill was more or less in the same form as the hand bill Ext. P.1. The authenticity of these hand bills is not denied and it must be presumed that Cattle Preservation Act was one of the subjects that was discussed in that public meeting. None of these hand bills showed that they were intended only for the Muslim audience and they being public meetings must have been intended for the 'general public' who were requested to join in crowds. We get no idea of the speeches actually delivered in those meetings nor do we know the trend of discussion. What we can get or infer from these two hand bills is that in that the Praja Socialist Party meetings held in those places, there was discussion about the Cattle Preservation Act along with other subjects of local interest and Shri Amjad Ali must have spoken how important or useful his existence in the Parliament has been,—which every candidate seeking re-election is bound to say. Whether discussion of a subject by itself would be an offence coming within section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, I propose to discuss later.

Ext.P. 2 is another hand bill of a Praja Socialist Party meeting. This copy was directed to the persons attending East Tiamari Mosque, in the Gauripur Constituency and what was stated therein was that a meeting would be held on 28th Poush corresponding to 12th January 1957 at 3 p.m. at Gauripur Gohata (not in or near the mosque) where Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar would speak along with Abdul Ahmed and Santi Roy. It was an ordinary hand bill about a public meeting, which is so common nowadays. The defendant however, came with some evidence to show that this meeting could not be held on 12th January, because of rains but it was held a few days later. Holding or not holding of a meeting, is not of much importance by itself.

Exts. P. 3, P.6(P.13A) and P.7 are in a way connected and great, if not undue importance has been given to these documents by the learned Member of the Tribunal. In my opinion there are sufficient doubts as to the admissibility of these documents and marking them as exhibits, particularly the unauthenticated copies of private correspondence or letters,—in the absence of the originals. Even if they are considered to be correctly admitted, I am not prepared to hold on the basis of these documents that the allegations against Amjad Ali and his associates as to corrupt practices ascribed to them were sufficiently or satisfactorily proved with the help of these documents.

Ext.P. 6 was the copy of a letter by Shri Mohd. Umaruddin (P.W. 63) to Shri B. R. Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam dated 31st January 1957 (and ex. P. 13 is another copy of Ext. 6). This letter was written with a view to get further information from the State Government or the Chief Minister about the Cattle Preservation Act and Mr. Umaruddin asked for necessary particulars about the said Act with a view to dispel the disaffection created among the Muslim masses by the Muslim Praja Socialist candidates by whom it was alleged, anti-propaganda was carried against the Congress because of this old legislation being put into operation and with the consent of the Muslim M.L.As. of whom he was one. He was interested in the present election as well—because his brother Mokshed was a candidate on Congress ticket from the Bilasipara Assembly Constituency, he himself being rejected. The material paragraph in this letter to Mr. B. R. Medhi reads as follows:—

“You may be aware that the Muslim P. Socialist candidates having entered the field earlier have made Cow Protection Act of 1959 or 50, the spear-head of their attack against the Congress Govt. alleging that the Act had been brought into force in August last only in the plain district of Assam after some independent Muslim M.L.As. joined the congress and general body of Muslims were persuaded to do so; that this action of the Govt. is a direct encroachment on the religious rights of the Muslims. In course of this infectious and mischievous propaganda by playing upon the religious sentiments of the Muslims, they are also giving a broad hint that stoppage of burial of Muslim dead bodies and calling of Azan (call to prayer) may follow suit not in distant future.

As a result of such propaganda being systematically carried out in the Muslim majority areas, considerable disaffection has been created. I consider it, therefore, my duty to bring the matter to your notice as well as to that Mr Chaliha and would urge upon steps to be taken to counter this pernicious propaganda before it is too late. I would therefore request you to send me a copy of the Cow Protection Act together with rules, if any, made thereunder and confirm categorically whether this Act has been enforced by a Gazette notification in August last or some time last year, if so, then to state the reason for this action on the eve of the election. I feel that it will be more tactically sound to call upon all leading Muslim congressmen to give suitable replies based on correct interpretation of the Act and the intention of the Govt. so as to effectively scotch the unfavourable reaction caused against congress by P.S.P. rivals.”

Ext. P.7 was the copy of the reply dated 5th February 1957 alleged to be given to this letter by Mr. B. R. Medhi, the then Chief Minister. The material paragraph is as follows:—

“The Cattle Preservation Act for the preservation of cattle on economic grounds of Cattle below 14 years was passed almost unanimously by the house. Section 13 of the Act clearly lays down that the State Government may, by general or special order and subject to such condition as it may think fit to impose, exempt from the operation

of this Act the slaughter of any cattle for any religious, ceremonial, Medical research or any other purpose. There is a provision laying down the operation of this Act will not be applicable to slaughter of any cattle on the occasion of the Id-uz-Zuha Festival. The Act came into force on the 17th July, 1956."

Mr. Medhi however, did not express any opinion as to the alleged propaganda on communal lines by the members of the Praja Socialist Party.

Ext. P. 3 indicates that Maulvi. Muhammed Umaruddin, M.L.A., was supplied with a copy of the Cattle Preservation Act, 1950 and a copy of the notification enforcing the Act along with the rules made thereunder.

Ext. P. 3 is a copy of the Congress bulletin or leaflet regarding the Cattle Preservation Act published by the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee sometime before the election. The opening portion of that leaflet deals with the reasons for publication of the same and the material paragraph to which importance has been given in the judgment of the Tribunal, runs as follows:—

"The communal parties, taking advantage of this subtle passion of the human heart as also of the natural simplicity of man try to fulfil their own selfish interest. In matters of religion they take recourse to hair splitting arguments as also to false propaganda amongst people so as to achieve their own selfish interest.

These communal forces, by misinterpreting the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1951 adopted by the Congress Government amongst the simple hearted Muslim population of Assam, went to show that the Congress Government by banning cow slaughter is putting its fingers on Islam.

On the other hand by interpreting the same legislation in a different way amongst the Hindus, they say that by not wholly banning cow slaughter this Congress Government is doing disservice to Hindu religion.

The people of Assam should try to realise the significance of this double-toned interpretation put on the same piece of legislation adopted by the Congress Government."

The pamphlet further goes to explain the cause for the passing of this Cattle Preservation Act of 1950. It had been urged, on behalf of the petitioner that this pamphlet would show that there was communal propaganda on account of the passing or enforcing of this Act and we are tentatively prepared to accept that this construction is correct, but the pamphlet nowhere refers to what area this propaganda was confined or is spread throughout the entire length and breadth of Assam. The evidence could further disclose that this pamphlet was distributed all over the State or wherever they considered that there was need of its publication and Goalpara is urged to be one of those Districts. It does not speak definitely either that it was the Praja Socialist Party people who carried on this propaganda or that it was one of the communal parties. Assuming for argument's sake that there was propaganda by some of the communal minded people on the basis of this Act, it would be difficult to assume that it was Amjad Ali and his election workers who indulged in this sort of propaganda. The author or the publishing authority does not come forward to prove on whose allegations or report this pamphlet was published, though P.W. 27 Sarat Chandra Singha claims that it was at his report to the Publicity Department of the Congress Election Committee that this pamphlet came into existence. P.W. 63—Mr. Umaruddin also claims some credit, but as a matter of fact the person actually responsible for the publication not being before the court, it is difficult to assume anything more than the fact that this pamphlet came into existence justifying the enforcing of the Cattle Preservation Act, because communalists, both Hindus and Muslims, were reported to have carried on adverse propaganda against Congress Government on the basis of this legislation which the Muslims considered to be prejudicial to their religious sentiment. It will appear from a letter of P.W. 32 Abdul Bari Sarkar to Amjad Ali dated 15th December, 1956 (Ext. R4) that Muslim minds were very much agitated on enforcing this Act and he asked the latter to oppose or withdraw its operation, if he could by some sort of intervention in the Parliament in New Delhi. Abdul Bari Sarkar was selected as the Congress candidate for Legislative Assembly from the Gauripur constituency and on getting that information, he showed certain anxiety and wrote to Mr Amjad Ali, M.P. if he could help in the matter. The material paragraph of the letter is as follows:—

"The Muslim mind as you know is very much perturbed for the promulgation of the Cattle Preservation Act in the plain districts of Assam. I understand that highest dignitary asked you to put questions

regarding this Act in the Parliament. But you did not put any, the report goes. Will you kindly put the matter before the Parliament and get the necessary orders for withdrawing the Act at least before the election. I hope you will do the needful early."

Amjad Ali replied to this letter by his letter of 20th December 1956 (Ext. P.12) and therein he stated that Item No. 15 in list II of the Constitution gives absolute power to the State for "preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice." He stated that the State having exclusive jurisdiction in regard to the State List, any matter which obtains in the State List can never be brought before the Parliament. The letter of Abdul Bari Sarkar clearly shows that the Muslim minds were highly exercised over the promulgation of the legislation and it did not wait for the Praja Socialist Party to carry on propaganda on this basis. The learned Member of the Tribunal seeks to make out a case,—which is nobody's case,—that it was the intelligentsia who smelt trouble over the enforcement of this Act and Abdul Bari Sarkar being one of them, anticipated trouble on this count but the plain words of the letter Ext. R.4 do not support this theory.

Ext. P.4 is a copy of the letter purported to be written by Abdul Bari Sarkar to the Chief Minister, Assam, Mr. B. R. Medhi on 9th January 1957. The original is neither produced, nor accounted for. This letter was written after he was nominated to seek election on Congress ticket to the local Assembly from Gouripur Constituency. The purpose of this letter was to secure or procure all possible help from the Chief Minister and the writer concluded with the solicitation—"I submit that you will please give me a substantial amount of money and Jeep car for the campaign." He alleged in that letter that Jonab Amjad Ali, M.P. along with his small band of followers was poisoning the ears of the Muslim voters by saying that the Congress of Assam has interfered with Islam in stopping cow sacrifice and that too in the plain districts only. The Cattle Preservation Act of 1951 (sic) and its implementation in August 1956 was the main instrument of their attack. He suggested that some practical guidance was necessary to meet their charges promptly and some All-India Muslim leaders might be deputed to Dhubri to counteract this nefarious propaganda. He cited no instance nor did he name any of the small band of followers of Jonab Amjad Ali with whom he shows his misunderstanding for the first time. He knew in his own mind how the Muslims took this Act and anticipated difficulty from before (*vide* Ext. R.4) even before Amjad Ali came to seek election and poison the Muslim mind as alleged. He thought that All India Muslim leaders alone could disabuse the Muslim minds. He made his case for money and Jeep in the following paragraph:—

"Under all these circumstances you can very well understand that the Congress candidate at Gauripur will have to fight a rich man like Laljee along with a socialist candidate in a vast area. As a result to counteract all these, higher number of agents had to be appointed by me and the cost of my campaign has naturally gone much higher than what I normally estimated."

The purpose behind this letter of Abdul Bari Sarkar is obvious. He was trying to make out a case of his personal difficulty and expense in fighting the election on Congress ticket—and he sought more help and more money from the Congress fund through the Provincial Chief Minister. He had therefore to make out a strong case. It also appears from the evidence led by the petitioner that the first meeting held by the Praja Socialist Party at Gauripur in Abdul Bari Sarkar's constituency was on 12th January, 1957. Even though in Abdul Bari's deposition he attempts to say that there were earlier meetings,—he could give no particulars about the same nor has anybody else supported him in this respect. It is clear that the allegations against Amjad Ali about carrying on communal propaganda,—in the letter addressed to Mr. Medhi are not based on any admissible evidence nor can the letter be used as evidence of fact regarding communal propaganda.

A copy of a letter purported to be written by Mr. Medhi in reply to this letter of Abdul Bari (Ext. P.4) was marked as Ext. P.5 which is dated 21st January, 1957. It does not show that Mr. Medhi accepted the statement of Abdul Bari Sarkar regarding the communal propaganda to be true but the material observation was on the hypothesis that even if it be true,—he wrote—"In case all Congressmen can make a united effort to explain the Congress view points in connection without election campaign, our victory is sure." He further advised Abdul Bari to keep contact with the Congress election body that might be constituted in Abdul Bari's district. He assured that as regards financial help, the copy of Abdul Bari's letter was being sent to the Secretary, Election Committee for favour of action.

These correspondences, leaflets and hand-bills—as I have discussed above,—fall far short of establishing that Amjad Ali had actually indulged in communal propaganda, in his election campaign—assisted by his camp-fellows in Praja Socialist Party. It is always open to a rival or an opposite party man to ascribe various corrupt practices, but that by itself is of little significance, unless the allegations made are substantiated by evidence. The publicity of the Congress bullet Ext. P.3 to which I have alluded, does not establish at what place and when any by whom the communal propaganda was carried on. It might only indicate that the Cattle Preservation Act was made use of by both Hindus and Muslims to speak against the Congress rule or the Congress Government's indiscretion. It is one thing to speak against the Congress for its administrative policy in the matter of enforcing or passing legal measures of adopting methods that might hit the Muslim sentiment and it is quite a different thing to appeal to the religious sentiment on that ground and ask the voters either for voting against the Congress or for the speakers themselves. Suppose somebody questions the wisdom of the Government in the matter of passing an Act restricting prohibition on Temple entry or the Hindu Code giving share of inheritance to the daughters,—will this amount to communal propaganda, even though Hindus mind may be touched by this propaganda?

I find it difficult to accept the insinuations made against Amjad Ali for submitting a copy of the Funeral Reforms Bill, 1954 as introduced in the Lok Sabha in court, I further find no evidence in support of the observations made by the Member of the Tribunal that Amjad Ali had prepared from before to avail of a communal platform for his personal ends. There was some correspondence even on the Ramdhun geet but that would not establish the fact that all these measures were utilised to rouse the Muslim sentiments against the Congress Party or the Congress candidate at the election. What more, most of the petitioner's witnesses stated that Ramdhun geet was not compulsory in the Muslim schools in the locality. The correspondence would only show at best that Cattle Preservation Act was used by the opposition parties for criticising the Congress or made it the spear head of their attack, as Mr. Umaruddin wrote. The other allegation namely the banning of the burial of Muslim dead bodies has no reference in any of the correspondences that passed between the Chief Minister and Abdul Bari Sarkar, but Umaruddin in his letter to Mr. Medhi, stated that there was broad hint to the effect that it might follow. P.W. 63 Umaruddin deposed that during the month of January, 1957 he received reports from Prafulla Chakravarty, Nazmul Haque, Abdul Bari and others that the Praja Socialist Party people were carrying on propaganda on religious lines, particularly they were said to be representing that Assam Cattle Preservation Act of 1950 which had been enforced a few months before the polling was an encroachment on the religious rights of the Muslims. He further stated that he received reports to the effect that it was represented to the voters that the Congress Government would take steps to stop the burial of dead bodies and Azan (call prayer) but he did not disclose from whom he learnt about this, he not being present in any of the Praja Socialist Party meetings.

P.W. 27 Sarat Chandra Singha who was the Secretary of the Assam Pradesh Election Committee and the President of the District Election Committee, deposed that he learnt from Congress workers that the Praja Socialist Party propaganda was that if Congress won, the Muslims will not be allowed to sacrifice cows. They further referred to the Cattle Preservation Act and pressed that by reason of this Act Muslims would not be able to continue their religious rites and that the Congress will stop burial of dead bodies and it would make cremation compulsory. He deposed to have heard that at South Salmara Jahanuddin produced a partially burnt copy of Holy Quoran and told people that it had been burnt in the house of a Muslim at Morichbari reserve where Muslim houses were burnt by Hindus. This was the nature of the Praja Socialist Party propaganda according to the report received by him. The source of his information he discloses was the reports from Prafulla Chakravarty, Nazmul Haque, Bazlul Basit, Umaruddin, Abdul Bari Sarkar and others, none of whom except Prafulla Chakravarty attended any of the Praja Socialist Party meetings on their own admission. He had no personal knowledge, about the propaganda except what he gathered from the reports from the persons mentioned above and even though we assume that the reports made to him were correct, then he heard that Jahanuddin had spoken about the Morichbari affair at South Salmara meeting; but the petitioner's witnesses have almost uniformly ascribed all the four subjects, namely stoppage of cow slaughter ban on burial of Muslim dead bodies, singing of Ramdhun geet and Morichbari affair, to have been repeated by all the speakers, indiscriminately in all the Praja Socialist Party meetings. This leaves no room for doubt that the allegations against the defendants were very much exaggerated and that the

witnesses were asked to repeat the self same allegations against all the P.S.P. members supposed to be participating in the meetings. In the documents referred to above, there were only vague allegations of communal propaganda but there was no mention of place or time or of the persons who actually heard or reported. The allegations came out with some amount of definiteness for the first time only when the election petition was filed. I therefore do not find sufficient support from the so-called documentary evidence as to the truth of the allegations made against Amjad Ali and his other co-workers to the effect that they carried on communal propaganda.

Though the learned Member of the Tribunal has looked to or relied on circumstantial evidence for support of his findings, I find very little justification for this view point. It is an established principle of law that one cannot come to a definite finding on the basis of circumstantial evidence, unless the evidence can be explained on no other hypothesis except that there must be this one conclusion. In this case all the evidence that we have is that there was canvassing on communal lines in the last general election by some members or agents of the Praja Socialist Party. Assuming it was so, we cannot all at once arrive at the conclusion that it must be done by Amjad Ali or his two associates Jahanuddin and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar. There were six Assembly Constituencies—five other Praja Socialist Party candidates. Mere suspicion cannot take the place of evidence. Even from the success of Amjad Ali, we cannot say that it was because of this canvassing on communal line that he succeeded in winning the election in preference to the petitioner, who was also a Muslim candidate selected by another political party. The result of election also shows that it was not that the candidates from Praja Socialist Party alone succeeded. The Congress Muslim candidates had captured the majority of seats for the Provincial Assembly. The success was divided. Therefore unless we are in a position to say definitely from the evidence that Amjad Ali and his associates resorted to canvassing on communal lines by way of systematic appeal, mere casual references to certain Acts passed by the legislature or intended to be passed by the legislature, which are likely to effect Muslim minds adversely may not tantamount to an appeal on communal grounds or appeal to religious sentiments. Further there being definite allegations of communal propaganda in several places,—unless we can hold definitely that the canvassing has been on communal lines on all or some of those places,—we cannot all at once arrive at the conclusion merely from the success of Amjad Ali at the election or of Jahanuddin Ahmed, that they must have carried on the propaganda on communal lines. Therefore the circumstantial evidence, as such does not induce us to hold that the allegations of corrupt practice as alleged against Amjad Ali and his associates have been established. The evidence to my mind to be effective should be categorical and not apt to guessing. The Congress or the petitioner has not tried to offer any explanation as to why there was no direct or frontal opposition to the propaganda if any, in the Praja Socialist Party meetings of which the Congress workers got sufficient notice in advance.

I consider it unnecessary to analyse the evidence against Jahanuddin Ahmed and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar separately,—since the main brunt of attack has been against Amjad Ali. They are alleged to play the second fiddle and in case no case is established against Amjad Ali, there is no reason for naming the two other persons.

Another fact that remains is that an election petition challenging the election of Jahanuddin Ahmed had already been dismissed for default and in another Election case which was heard and decided, Jahanuddin was a party defendant. The Election Tribunal found in favour of Jahanuddin and held that the allegation of corrupt practices even by communal propaganda was not substantiated. Though that judgment may not serve as evidence in this case, the fact remains that he was tried and found not guilty of the offences as alleged. In the state of evidence led by the petitioner to which I have already referred, there can be no definite conclusion that Jahanuddin or Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar had joined Amjad Ali in the matter of carrying on propaganda in the last general election on communal lines, which would amount to corrupt practice in the eye of law. The evidence led on behalf of the petitioner, I must say, is of a very poor quality, it having rested almost entirely on the testimony of some alleged listeners of the opposite camp which was never recorded nor put into writing at the material time by any of them. Most of the petitioner's witnesses were partisans, obscure and half-literate and the few of the prominent members of the Congress party who came forward to support the allegations, including the petitioner did not attend any of the Praja Socialist Party meetings, nor had they any personal knowledge of the statements ascribed to the defendants.

Another important point that arises for our consideration is whether there was any onus on the defendants to prove their innocence or the falsity of the allegations made against them. The learned Member of the Election Tribunal has held that the evidence for the petitioner need not be of such standard as is necessary in a criminal case for the purpose of conviction of an accused or that the offence alleged need not be proved to the hilt, nor is the defendant entitled to the benefit of doubt. The contention for the appellant is that the defendant in an Election petition case is entitled to all the benefits in respect of charges of corruption, that an accused person is entitled to in a criminal trial and our attention has been drawn to the case reported in A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 444 (Harish Chandra Bajpai and another v. Triloki Singh and another) wherein (at page 456) the following observation occurs:—

“It should not be forgotten that charges of corrupt practices are quasi-criminal in character, and that the allegations relating thereto must be sufficiently clear and precise to bring home the charges to the candidate.”

It has been contended on behalf of the appellant that this would indicate clearly that the trial was of a quasi-criminal nature and therefore all that applies to a criminal trial applies to an election case. In reply to this argument it is submitted by the learned Advocate General that the procedure to be followed by the Election Tribunal is prescribed by section 90(1) of the Representation of the People Act and it runs as follows:—

“90(1). Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, every election petition shall be tried by the Tribunal, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), to the trial of suits: “*****.”

The learned Advocate General argued that it is therefore clear that the procedure or legal principle applicable to criminal trials will not apply to an election case and what the Supreme Court observed was that the charges were of a quasi-judicial character and had not said anything about the standard of proof. Even if we hold that the submission on behalf of the respondent by the learned Advocate General was correct, we cannot overlook the Supreme Court's observation that the allegations relating to the offences must be sufficiently clear and precise to bring home the charge to the candidates. This would apply to the nature of evidence also. That means that there should be no scope for holding on the basis of evidence that the allegations were not fully substantiated and in default, no finding of corrupt practice can be safely arrived at. The learned Advocate General has tried to impress on us that the finding should be based on the probabilities on weighing the evidence of both sides and it was not for the party alone who alleges to substantiate the charge of corrupt practice. He emphasises that no principle should be borrowed from a criminal trial but that of a civil suit should be followed. The procedure to be followed in an Election case is fully prescribed and there is no doubt that it should be of the nature of a civil suit. Section 90 however, does not indicate or lay down what should be the standard of proof necessary to hold a charge of corruption to be substantiated. Every Election case does not relate to corrupt practice—and the procedure laid down for trial applies to all cases. Procedure is something different from the standard of proof. Even in Criminal Procedure Code there is no standard laid down as to what should be the standard of proof for the purpose of conviction but the law has so developed in all civilised countries as to indicate that in criminal trials no finding of guilt should be arrived at and the man punished on the basis of evidence which would leave a margin for reasonable doubt. In those cases the accused is given the benefit or he is found not guilty. This only suggests that the standard of proof required for the purpose of finding a man guilty should be of a high order and the evidence as exact as conditions would permit. Evidence capable of double interpretation will not answer the charge. If we refer to the relevant sections of the Representation of the People Act, we find that the same standard of proof is necessary to substantiate an allegation of corrupt practice because it relates to a man being “found guilty” which is on par with being “convicted” and those are the words used in some of the sections, e.g., section 141 of the Representation of the People Act, which runs as follows:—

“141. If any person after the commencement of this Act—

- (a) is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment under section 171E or section 171F of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), or of an offence punishable under section 135 or clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 136 of this Act, or

(b) is, upon the trial of an election petition under part VI, found guilty of any corrupt practice, he shall, for a period of six years from the date of the conviction or from the date on which such finding takes effect, be disqualified for voting at any election."

This would indicate that there is not only scope for conviction of the person under certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code for committing corrupt practice, but he can be punished as provided under the above section if he is found guilty of any corrupt practice. The words "found guilty of any corrupt practice" have the same connotation as "found guilty of any other offence" under the Indian Penal Code. There cannot be a separate standard of proof for a conviction as provided under section 141(a) from the standard of proof necessary for the sake of a finding under section 141(b)—both entailing the same measure of punishment. Therefore in my opinion the law enjoins suggestively that the standard of proof necessary for the purpose of finding a man guilty of any offence of corrupt practice under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, must be the same as for the purpose of finding him guilty or convicting him under the Indian Penal Code, which would indirectly mean that in case of reasonable doubt the accused should be given the benefit.

In criminal trials there is no onus on accused to prove his innocence and let us see whether the same principle will apply to an election case where quasi-criminal charges of taking to corrupt practice are brought. In this matter our attention has been drawn to one of the earlier decisions of this Court reported in A.I.R. 1958 Assam 51 (*Abdul Jalil Choudhury v. Rathindra Nath Sen*). The passage (at pages 54-55) runs as follows:—

"Large number of cases were cited to show that the corrupt practice is in the nature of criminal charge and the burden of proof always lies on the petitioner to establish corrupt practice. At no stage of the proceedings the burden is on the defendant. As in a criminal trial the burden is on the prosecution to establish the charge, similarly in an election trial it is for the petitioner to establish the corrupt practice by reliable evidence. No objection can be taken to this proposition of law.

When the parties have however, led evidence and the Tribunal has based its conclusions on evidence, the question of burden of proof is of not much value. It is open to this Court to examine the evidence produced by the parties and come to its own conclusions whether the evidence produced by the petitioner has or has not established the charge against the returned candidate. I have however carefully examined the judgment and it cannot be said that the Tribunal has placed the burden on the appellant. At every stage, the Tribunal has emphasised the fact that the burden is on the petitioner to establish the charge of corrupt practice."

In this case also we must hold that the standard of proof necessary must be of a high order so as to leave no room for doubt that the defendants had committed the corrupt practice as alleged. I have already expressed my view that the evidence in this case is not of such high standard and the learned Member of the Tribunal was not correct in my opinion in coming to his findings as he did against Amjad Ali, Jahannudin and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar.

The learned Advocate General had placed much reliance on the sanctity of the finding arrived at by the Election Tribunal and he cited several cases before us to show as to what weight the finding of the first court deserves. We have no quarrel with any of the decisions cited by him but none of the decisions would go to the length of saying that the appellate court is not competent to come to its finding on an appraisal of the evidence on record. The only thing required is that the appellate court should pay due regard to the finding arrived at by the first court in favour of its views. It is not a case where the finding is based on the basis of evidence of a particular witness whom we have disbelieved. The case reported in A.I.R. 1951 S.C. 120 (*Sarju Pershad Ramdeo Sahu v. Jwaleshwari Pratap Narain Singh and others*) cited by the learned Advocate General has no basis nor the Supreme Court decision in 1956 S.C.R. 691 (*Meenakshi Mills, Madurai v. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras*) has any application to the facts of this case. I consider it unnecessary to prefer to other cases relied on by the learned Advocate General on this point,—since the point as such has been well settled.

Another argument advanced by the learned Advocate General with great force was that the oral evidence which was given on oath by the petitioner's witnesses,

even though from memory—should not be lightly treated. While we appreciate his anxiety,—it cannot be gain said that it is widely felt that all evidence given in court on oath is neither true nor correct,—and that is why the necessity of examining its worth arises. In this case it is abundantly clear that it was mostly the partisans who came to depose in favour of the parties. There was nothing to authenticate their presence in the meetings or as to what they had actually heard. It is not inconsistent with the theory that their services could be enlisted at a later date—to support the election petition of one for whom they had overwhelming sympathy, affiliation or partisanship. I do not say that in no case the oral evidence could be sufficient for the purpose of making out a case of corrupt practice, but that would always depend on the quality of evidence and the merit of each case.

In connection with the point of standard of proof I might place below a few decisions of the Orissa High Court which have been cited before us. They are A.I.R. 1958 Orissa 260 (*Raghunath Misra v. Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj and others*) and A.I.R. 1959 Orissa 47 (*Gokulananda Praharaj v. Jogesh Chandra Routh and another*)—both of which had referred to earlier decisions of the Supreme Court and more particularly, to A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 444 (*Supra*). Both these cases related to standard of proof necessary for the purpose of establishing a corrupt practice to invalidate an election.

In 1958 Orissa 260 (*ibid*) in answer to a comment that the respondent had equally an onus to discharge, the learned Judge made the following observations (at page 272):—

“But though the non-examination of the respondent may be taken into consideration in weighing the evidence yet as in a criminal case it is absolutely necessary in an election proceeding that the petitioner himself should prove beyond possibility of reasonable doubt by clear and unambiguous evidence that the respondent is guilty of a corrupt practice.”

In 1959 Orissa 47 (*ibid*) the observation (at page 48) is as follows:—

“Now as to the standard of proof required for judging the evidence by the parties, it has been held in a long array of cases, both under the old and new law, that in the case of allegations of corrupt practices the burden of proof is on the petitioner, it never shifts and the standard of proof to discharge this burden is the same as in criminal cases, that is, the matter requiring proof should be established beyond any reasonable doubt and that in case of doubt the benefit should go to the respondent. Though an election petition has to be tried in accordance with the procedure applicable to civil suits, the standard of proof required in respect of corrupt practices alleged in the petition, is the standard applicable to criminal cases, that is to say, corrupt practices must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt.”

The view expressed by this court in the earlier case of Abdul Jalil and in the instant case finds ample support from the above decisions.

We have already indicated that to constitute a corrupt practice there should be systematic appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of caste, race, community or religion for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election. Here in this case the rival candidates were both Muslims and there was no distinction between them as to caste, race, community or religion, but the only point for investigation is whether by systematic appeal to the religious or communal sentiment of the Muslims Mr. Amjad Ali or his agents wanted to score votes in their favour or Amjad Ali's favour at the last election. The Act itself does not describe what is a systematic appeal on the ground of community or religion but the word itself signifies that the propaganda or appeal should not be casual or perfunctory in its nature but should be followed as a system or as part of a plan to carry on such communal propaganda or impeachment of a party or an individual on the ground of religion or community. It is not the petitioner's case that Amjad Ali, Jahanuddin or Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar wanted to distinguish the case of Nazmul Haque or bring his case to censure on the ground of religion or community but all that is alleged to be preached was that it was the Congress Government and the Congress Party which were responsible for doing certain acts and for passing legislations which were prejudicial to Muslim interest or Muslim faith. The main allegations were that the Praja Socialist Party people indulged in communal propaganda in the sense that they said that Muslims were being humiliated and

that the Muslim faith was being insulted because of the enforcing of the Cattle Preservation Act whereby cow slaughter was prohibited. There was further the prospect of the banning of the burial of Muslim dead-bodies and singing of Ramdhun geet was imposed on Muslim students and teachers. More emphasise is alleged to have been given to the enforcing of the Cattle Preservation Act in 1956 even though the Act was passed in 1950. The other allegations were neither pressed nor accepted. The petitioner's witnesses themselves have stated that singing of Ramdhun geet was not enforced anywhere as a compulsory measure in Muslim Schools and there was actually no attempt at passing any Act banning burial of Muslim dead bodies. The bill which came up for consideration before the Parliament fell through or was not allowed to be pressed at all and that happened in the year 1954. The further fact remains that the petitioner could not prove that there was discussion of the above measure by the members of the Praja Socialist Party in all the meetings as given in the petition in paragraph 10 of the same.

Let us see how far the propaganda on the basis of the Cattle Preservation Act is substantiated, that being the pivot of attack primarily. Other allegations only subsequently came. Amjad Ali himself admitted that there was discussion of the Cattle Preservation Act in certain meetings and the hand-bills Ext. P.1 and Ext. P.10 would also support that this subject was a matter of discussion in certain Praja Socialist Party meetings, but can the court on that ground alone hold even if such discussions took place, that it was by itself a corrupt practice, unless we can have definite information on the point that the measure was discussed to appeal to religious sentiment or the communal feeling of the Muslims and to gain votes on that ground. I may refer to one of the latest decisions of the Allahabad High Court reported in A.I.R. 1959 All. 264 (Ghayar Ali Khan v. Keshav Gupta) on this point. That was also an appeal from the decision of an Election Tribunal where the election was challenged on similar grounds as in this case. The learned Judges while discussing the alleged incriminating hand bill, found that there was no appeal to the member of any particular community. In the words of the learned Judges—

“It is an appeal to the public in general for the action or the supposed action of the political party in power. Even if the appeal is to be members of a particular community, it does not necessarily fall within the mischief of Sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Act, unless the appeal is made on the ground of religion or community.

Suppose the action of the political party in power is criticised on the ground that it has passed improper legislation of interfering with the Hindu usages and customs in the matter of marriage and divorce and that the persons professing Hindu faith should, therefore, vote against the candidate set up by such a party. This would be an appeal to the members professing a particular religion, but it is not an appeal on the ground of religion.

There may be cases where, in the garb of criticism of the acts or supposed acts of a political party, an attempt is made to make an appeal on the ground of religion.

If such is found to be the case, the appeal may be held to fall within the mischief of section 123(3) of the Act.” (A.I.R. 1959 All. 264 at page 270).

In the Allahabad case there was a hand bill and the nature of the statements could be definitely ascertained from the document itself, taking it as a whole, but in this case the difficulty is that we do not get an accurate version of what had happened and what were the actual words used by the speakers. Therefore it would be far more difficult to assess the correct value of the statements made by the members of the Praja Socialist Party even while discussing those measures, which were supposed to be prejudicial to the interest of the Muslims.

We have already discussed and held that the principle of criminal trial applies to the Election cases where corrupt practice is alleged and therefore in case of doubt the benefit should go to the person who is alleged to be guilty of corrupt practice and in the circumstances of the present case also we must hold that the charges of corrupt practice for communal propaganda covered by section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act is not made out beyond reasonable doubt, in any case. In this connection the learned Member of the Tribunal had referred to the case of Sardul Singh Cavchar v. Hukam Singh (6 E.L.R. 316) which he quotes with approval. The distinction however, is that in that case all the statements were published in newspapers and the definite statements could be obtained

for the purpose of judging as to whether these statements amounted to an appeal to vote or refrain from voting on the ground of religion, caste or community. Here in this case no such definite statements were obtained or produced before the court and even in the petition, the source of information of the prejudicial statements alleged to be made is not disclosed. In the circumstances of the case we cannot say with any amount of definiteness as to whether the policy of the Congress in the matter of passing or enforcing the prejudicial legislation alone was criticised or thereby an attempt was made to foster and encourage communal sentiments or dissensions between the parties, which the learned Member of the Tribunal takes for granted because the candidate in question was a Muslim. The rival candidate was also a Muslim and he too would have surely stood for the Muslim cause. On the matters on the record however, we are not at all satisfied that there were sufficient materials for coming to a finding that there was systematic appeal on ground of religion or community by the defendants on the plea of discussing this legislation. There is very little support for the petitioner's case that there was appeal to communal feeling on the ground of singing of *Ramdhun* geet or of prospective legislation banning burial of Muslim dead bodies. The harassment or mischief in Marisbari alleged to be referred to frequently by Jahanuddin—has nowhere been alleged to be fully discussed in any of the meetings and we do not believe in any systematic appeal on the ground—except that it might be referred to as a bad policy on the part of the State Government run by the Congress Party.

The learned Member of the Tribunal found that both parties were trying to put their cases sky high so far as oral evidence was concerned and he on assessment of the evidence, mostly documentary and circumstantial as he puts it, came to his findings for which we do not find sufficient support from the materials on record which I have scrutinised above. If I might respectfully point out, the error committed by the Member of the Tribunal was possibly due to the fact that he seemed to be under an impression that it is for the defendant or defendant to prove their innocence and that Amjad Ali's conduct not having been consistent, it was incumbent on the court to presume that since matters by which communal sentiments might be roused were discussed in the meetings, it must have formed a deliberate plank for systematic appeal on the ground of religion to gain his personal ends in the election—and thereby commit the corrupt practice alleged. No such hypothetical presumption is valid in law—and what "one could have done" is not the thing to be enquired into, but whether he actually did should have been the subject of inquiry. The learned Member of the Tribunal failed to evaluate the evidence correctly and as a result arrived at conclusions which we do not consider to be reasonable. It is both on points of fact as well as on principles of law that we find that the petitioner has failed to make out a case of corrupt practice as alleged in the petition and therefore the appeal by Amjad Ali is bound to succeed, which we direct accordingly.

We need not discuss separately about evidence against Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar and Jahanuddin Ahmed. I have already pointed out that they had joined Amjad Ali in the matter of election campaign and were prominent members of the Praja Socialist Party. There are not sufficient materials even against them to establish communal propaganda. It is not that they preached on communal lines or systematically appealed to the communal feelings of the Muslims with view to gain their objective. I have already referred to the election case against Jahanuddin, it being dismissed and on the materials before us which we have already discussed, it cannot be pointed out with any amount of definiteness that these persons had indulged in communal propaganda in the lines suggested by the petitioner and his witnesses. The result is that both these appeals are allowed and the judgment of the learned Tribunal appealed from, is set aside. The petition is dismissed with cost. Hearing fee is fixed at Rs. 400 for appeal No. 38 and Rs. 100 for appeal No. 39.

I agree.

(Sd.) C. P. SINHA.

(Sd.) H. DEKE, Judge.

Chief Justice.

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2089.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of Section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the decision of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur, given on the 30th July, 1959 on an appeal from the order dated the 27th October, 1958 of the Election Tribunal, Gwalior.

HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH, JABALPUR

FIRST APPEAL NO. 133 OF 1958

Chunnilal Ken son of Budharam by caste Jatav resident of Balabal Ka Bazar, Lashkar-Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh—Appellant.

Versus

1. Shri Radhacharan Sharma son of Baldeoprasad caste Brahmin r/o Ambah, District Morena.
2. Shri Suriya Prasad Chamar son of Harlram r/o Madhavganj, Lashkar.
3. Shri Atam Das son of Jiwan Das r/o Hemsingh-ki-parade, Lashkar.
Deleted vide Court's order Dt/- 20-4-59. Sd/- Illegible. R. Dt/- 20/4/59.
5. Shri Chaturbhuj son of Pannalal Jatav r/o Kampoo Road, Lashkar.
6. Narayanrao Shejwalkar son of Pt. Krishnarao Advocate, Nai Sadak, Lashkar
Deleted vide Court's order D/- 20-4-59. Sd/- Illegible. R. 20/4/59.
8. Shri Navalsingh, son, of Kaarpal Singh, Village Barua, Noorabad, P.O. Motijheel, Pargana Gird, Gwalior.
9. Shri Ramdayal Singh son of Janak Singh Thakur, Rajput Scwa Saingh, New Road, Ratlam—Respondents.

Appeal by petitioner from the Judgment of the Court of the Member, Election Tribunal, Gwalior presided in by Shri V. K. Dongre dated the 30th September 1957 in Election Petition No. 433 of 1957 Original claim for Election Petitioner u/s 80 of the Representation of the People Act 1951 Decreed for Election Petitioner dismissed Claim in appeal for Appeal u/s 116A of the Representation of People Act (Act 43 of 1951) of India. Memo. of appeal presented by Shri A. B. Misra, Advocate, Counsel for appellant, on 27th November 1958.

The appeal coming on for final hearing on 11th May 1959, 12th May 1959 and 13th May 1959 before the Honourable Shri Justice K. L. Pandey and the Honourable Shri Justice N. M. Golwalkar in the presence of Shri A. B. Mishra Counsel for the appellant, and of Shri P. L. Dubey and K. K. Dubey Counsel for the Respondents No. 1 and 2 and of none for other respondents, the following judgment was delivered by the Court:—

FIRST APPEAL NO. 133 OF 1958

Chunnilal v. Radhacharan Sharma and others

JUDGMENT

This appeal under section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter called the Act), arises out of an election in the Gwalior double-member constituency to the House of People. The nine respondents here and one Murlidharsingh, who died before the filing of the election petition, were candidates for the two seats. Suriyaprasad (respondent 2), Atmadass (respondent 3), Chaturbhuj (respondent 5) and Deviram (respondent 7) contested the reserved seat, and the other six contested the general seat. Votes were recorded at the various polling stations in the constituency on different dates between 25 February 1957 and 16th March 1957. The result of the poll declared on 19th March 1957 was as follows:—

(1) Radhacharan Sharma (respondent)	...	1,35,081
(2) Suriyaprasad (respondent 2)	...	98,671
(3) Murlidharsingh (now dead)	..	89,975
(4) Atmadass (respondent 3)	.	70,863
(5) Baburao Patel (respondent 4)	..	55,230
(6) Chaturbhuj (respondent 5)	..	52,678

(7) Narayanrao (respondent 6)	38,023
(8) Deviram (respondent 7)	35,434
(9) Ramdayal Singh (respondent 9)	32,655
(10) Naval Singh (respondent 8)	30,668

While Radhacharan Sharma was declared elected to the general seat, Suriyaprasad was declared elected to the reserved seat.

2. The appellant, Chunnilal, who is an elector in the aforesaid constituency, filed an election petition under section 80 of the Act challenging the return of Radhacharan Sharma and Suriyaprasad on several grounds. It was alleged that Atmadass (respondent 3) was, at the relevant time, a contractor for the execution of many works for the Central Government and was, therefore, disqualified for being chosen as, or being, a member of the House of People. Since he was debarred from standing as a candidate, his nomination paper was improperly accepted. The consequence was that the result of the election, in so far as the candidate returned to the reserved seat was concerned, was materially affected. It was further alleged that the returned candidates or their agents, acting with their knowledge, consent or connivance, indulged in a number of corrupt practices. These were detailed in paragraphs 10(a) to (g) of the election petition and particularised in Lists A to G annexed to the petition. It was accordingly claimed that the election of the returned candidates be declared to be void.

3. Of the nine respondents, the respondents 1, 2 and 5 filed their written statements. However, only the first two respondents (returned candidates) effectively contested the petition. They pleaded *inter alia* that the petition did not disclose a concise statement of material facts on which it was based and did not also set forth full particulars of the alleged corrupt practices. The Election Tribunal considered this matter, along with other preliminary issues and, by an order dated 30 September 1957, directed that paragraphs 10(b), (c), (d) and (e) along with the particulars relevant thereto be struck off, the corresponding issues 11, 12, 13 and 14 be deleted and issue no. 17 be amended so as to restrict it to the particulars mentioned in List G(1). Thereupon, on 5 October 1957, the appellant made an application seeking permission to amend the petition and the particulars, including the averments in paragraph 10(f) and the particulars in Lists A and F. The Election Tribunal, by an order dated 12 October 1957, declined to allow the appellant to introduce at that stage new materials.

4. The appellant filed in this Court Miscellaneous Petition No. 215 of 1957 under Article 226 of the Constitution challenging the order dated 30 September 1957 passed by the Election Tribunal. That petition was dismissed on 17 April 1958.

5. In the judgment delivered on 27 October 1958, the Election Tribunal, Gwalior, found that, at the relevant time, Atmadass (respondent 3) was a contractor for execution of works for the Central Government within the meaning of section 7(d) of the Act, that he was, therefore, disqualified for standing as a candidate for election to the reserved seat and that his nomination paper was improperly accepted. Even so, it was held that it was not proved that the improper acceptance of the nomination paper of Atmadass had materially affected the result of the election, so far as it concerned Suriyaprasad, the candidate returned to the reserved seat. The Election Tribunal further held that the returned candidates had not indulged in the corrupt practices alleged against them and dismissed the election petition.

6. It is urged before us that the Election Tribunal acted illegally in striking off issues 11, 12, 13 and 14 and amending issue no. 17 merely on the ground of vagueness of the averments relating to corrupt practices and failure to give the required particulars thereof. It is well-settled that an election tribunal can refuse to try a matter, which, for want of precise averments or particulars, does not arise a precise issue: *Hari Vishnu Kamath v. Election Tribunal, Jabalpur* (XIV Election Law Reports 147). Indeed, it was pointed out in the Miscellaneous Petition arising out of this very case that the order in question did no more: *Chunnilal v. Radhacharan and another* (Miscellaneous Petition No 215 of 1957 decided on 17 April 1958).

7. It is, however, contended that in view of sub-section (5) of section 90 of the Act, as interpreted in *Kamath's case* (*city. sup.*), the Election Tribunal was not justified in throwing out the appellant's petition for amendment made for the purpose of removing some of the defects noticed in the order dated 30 September 1957.

Sub-section (5) of section 90 of the Act is as follows:

"The Tribunal may, upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as it may deem fit, allow the particulars of any corrupt practice alleged in the petition to be amended or amplified in such manner as may in its opinion be necessary for ensuring a fair and effective trial of the petition, but shall not allow any amendment of the petition which will have the effect of introducing particulars of a corrupt practice not previously alleged in the petition."

This provision not only is thus restricted to amendments relating to the particulars of any alleged corrupt practice, but also prohibits the introduction of particulars of a corrupt practice not previously alleged in the petition. In our opinion, a petitioner, who has not set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice in accordance with the requirements of section 83(1)(b) of the Act, has no right to claim to give the particulars at a subsequent stage. Sub-section (5) of section 90 of the Act, however, vests in the Election Tribunal a discretion to allow or not to allow an amendment of the particulars given in the original petition. This discretion the Election Tribunal has to exercise judicially for ensuring a fair and effective trial of the petition: *Krishna Chandra Sharma v. Rishabh Kumar and others* (First Appeal No. 91 of 1958 decided on 2 February 1959). The question which we have to consider is whether, in the instant case, the discretion was properly exercised.

8. In this case, the election petition was filed on 30th April 1957. The written statements of the contesting respondents, which focussed attention on the vagueness of averments relating to corrupt practices and want of particulars thereof, were filed on 17th August 1957. Since the appellant did not accept that his petition was defective, issues, framed on 22nd August 1957, included the points raised in the matter by the contesting respondents. The first six issues were treated as preliminary issues and the arguments of parties thereon were heard on 14th September, 1957 and 17th September, 1957. Thereupon, the impugned order was passed on 30th September, 1957. The appellant did not apply for amendment of his petition until he was confronted with an adverse order. Even then no attempt was made to explain why the allegations sought to be introduced by the application for amendment were not made in the original petition and why the application was made after much delay. The Supreme Court, which considered a similar question, observed in *Harish Chandra v. Triloki Singh* (A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 444) as follows:

"Counsel for the appellants also contended that even if the Tribunal had the power under Order 6, Rule 17 to permit an amendment raising a new charge, it did not under the circumstances exercise a sound and Judicial discretion in permitting the amendment in question. There is considerable force in this contention. The election petition was filed on 10th June 1952 which was the last date allowed under Section 81 and Rule 119. It contained in para 7(c) only the bare bones of a charge under Section 123(8), assuming that it could be spelt out of it. Nothing further is heard of this charge, until we come to December, 1952 when respondents 4 and 9 who sailed with the petitioner, filed statements alleging that the appellants had obtained the assistance from Government servants including Mukhias in furtherance of their election prospects. On January 16, 1953 the respondent herein filed a replication in which he sought to weave the above allegations into the fabric of his petition, but the result was a mere patchwork. It should be mentioned that there is no provision of law under which a replication could be filed as a matter of right, nor was there an order of the Tribunal allowing it. On 25th February 1953, the appellants opened their arguments at the hearing of the preliminary issue, and thereafter, with a view to remedy the defects which must have been then pointed out, the respondent filed his present application for amendment. Even that was defective, and had to be again amended. And what is remarkable about this application is that no attempt was made to explain why it was made after such long delay and why the new allegations were not made in the original petition. The position taken up by the respondents that the amendment only made express what was implicit in para 7(c). The Tribunal was of opinion that notwithstanding all these features, the amendment should be allowed as it was in the interests of the public that purity of elections should be maintained. But then, public interest equally demand that election disputes should be determined with despatch. That is the reason why a special jurisdiction is created and Tribunals are constituted for the trial of election petitions. Vide the observations of Lord Simonds L. in *Senanayake v. Navaratne*, 1954 A.C. 640.

In the present case, having regard to the circumstances stated above, the order of amendment would be open to grave criticism even if it had been made in an ordinary litigation, and in an election matter, it is indefensible."

In our view, in the circumstances of this case, the Election Tribunal exercised its discretion properly in refusing, at that stage, leave to introduce new matters over and above those permitted by the order dated 30th September, 1957.

9. We have next to consider whether the improper acceptance of the nomination paper of Atmadass (respondent 3) materially affected the result of the election so far as it concerned the returned candidate Suriyaprasad. In support of the contention that the result of the election was materially affected, the appellants examined about 25 witnesses. The Election Tribunal considered the evidence in paragraphs 18 to 36 of its order. The witnesses generally stated that if Atmadass had not been in the field, the votes secured by him would have been cast in favour of Chaturbhuj (respondent 5). In commending that the evidence should be accepted, it is explained that since Atmadass was the president of the Jatav Sabha, all Jatavas cast their votes in his favour. If he were not in the field, Jatavas would have voted for Chaturbhuj, also a Jatav. As a matter of fact, Jatavas had decided to vote for Chaturbhuj but, when they learnt about the nomination of Atmadass, they changed their minds and preferred him. Thus it came about that Chaturbhuj secured only 52,678 votes when, if Atmadass were not in the field the bulk of the 70,863 votes cast in his favour would have gone to Chaturbhuj and so exceeded the number of votes, 98,671, cast in his favour of the returned candidate. Against this, it is contended on behalf of the contesting respondents that Atmadass, who was associated with the Congress party for a long time before 1952 secured a large number of Harijan votes and that in his absence, those votes would have been cast in favour of the returned Congress candidate Suriyaprasad who would have in consequence, won by a much larger margin.

10. The contention that the result of the election was materially affected is based on the evidence of witnesses examined by the appellant who stated how they would have cast their votes if Atmadass had not contested the election to the reserved seat. We have gone through the evidence of these witnesses with which we are not impressed. Even apart from that, we consider that the question whether or not the result of the election was materially affected cannot be decided only upon what these witnesses chose to say. In *Vashist Narain Sharma v. Dev Chand* (X Election Law Reports 30), their Lordships of the Supreme Court, who dealt with an identical question, observed:

"It is agreed that in the first case the result of the election is not materially affected because if all the wasted votes are added to the votes of the candidate securing the next highest votes, it will make no difference to the result and the returned candidate will retain the seat. In the other two cases it is contended that the result is materially affected. So far as the third case is concerned, it may be readily conceded that such would be the conclusion. But we are not prepared to hold that the mere fact that the wasted votes are greater than the margin of votes between the returned candidate and the candidate securing the next highest number of votes must lead to the necessary inference that the result of the election has been materially affected. That is a matter which has to be proved and the onus of proving it lies upon the petitioner. It will not do merely to say that all or a majority of the wasted votes might have gone to the next highest candidate. The casting of votes at an election depends upon a variety of factors and it is not possible for any one to predict how many or which proportion of the votes will go to one or the other of the candidates. While it must be recognised that the petitioner in such a case is confronted with a difficult situation, it is not possible to relieve him of the duty imposed upon him by section 100(1)(c) and hold without evidence that the duty has been discharged. Should the petitioner fail to adduce satisfactory evidence to enable the court to find in his favour on this point, the inevitable result would be that the Tribunal would not interfere in his favour and would allow the election to stand."

"It is impossible to accept the *ipse dixit* of witnesses coming from one side or the other to say that all or some of the votes would have gone to one or the other on some supposed or imaginary ground. The question is one of fact and has to be proved by positive evidence. If the petitioner is unable to adduce evidence in a case such as the

present, the only inescapable conclusion to which the Tribunal can come is that the burden is not discharged and that the election must stand. Such result may operate harshly upon the petitioner seeking to set aside the election on the ground of improper acceptance of a nomination paper, but neither the Tribunal, nor this Court is concerned with the inconvenience resulting from the operation of the Law. How this state of things can be remedied is a matter entirely for the Legislature to consider."

That decision was followed a Division Bench of this Court in *Inayatullah Khan v. Diwanchand Mahajan* (XV Election Law Report 219). The observations are:

"From these observations it is, therefore, clear that general evidence of a likelihood, such as has been tendered in this case, is not decisive of the matter under section 100 of the Representation of the People Act. What the party who wishes to get an election declared void has to establish is that result of the poll had in fact been materially affected by the improper acceptance of a nomination paper. To do this, it has to be demonstrated that the votes would have been divided in such a way that the returned candidate would have been unsuccessful. We consider that the matter is not *res integra*, and our view of the matter is irrelevant. Their Lordships also noted with regret the difficulty of establishing such a result by concrete evidence and stated that the matter could only be rectified by the Legislature and not by the Courts. According to their Lordships, the onus which was placed upon the contending party was insuperable and incapable of being discharged. Indeed, the Legislature in laying that burden seems to ask the contestant to do the impossible. We do not consider that the matter is open to us to express a different view and applying the ruling to the facts of the case, which are analogous to those in the case which their Lordships decided, we must hold that the evidence tendered is not sufficient to discharge the onus which was upon Mahajan"

11. It was argued that since *Vashist Narain's* case (cit sup.) was decided, the Supreme Court modified its view express in that case. Our attention was drawn to the following observations in *Surendra Nath v. S. Dalip Singh* (A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 242):

"It appears that though the words of the section are in general terms with equal application to the case of improper acceptance, as also of improper rejection of a nomination paper, case law has made a distinction between the two classes of cases. So far as the latter class of cases is concerned, it may be pointed out that almost all the Election Tribunals in the country have consistently taken the view that there is a presumption in the case of improper rejection of a nomination paper that it has materially affected the result of the election. Apart from the practical difficulty, almost the impossibility of demonstrating that the electors would have cast their votes in a particular way, that is to say, that a substantial number of them would have cast their votes in favour of the rejected candidate, the fact that one of the several candidates for an election had been kept out of the arena is by itself a very material consideration. Cases can easily be imagined where the most desirable candidate from the point of view of electors and the most formidable candidate from the point of view of electors and the most formidable candidate from the point of view of the other candidates may have been wrongly kept out from seeking election.

By keeping out such a desirable candidate, the officer rejecting the nomination paper may have prevented the electors from voting for the best candidate available. On the other hands, in the case of an improper acceptance of a nomination paper, proof may easily be forthcoming to demonstrate that the coming into the arena of an additional candidate has not had any effect on the election of the best candidate in the field. The conjecture therefore is permissible that the Legislature realising the difference between the two classes of cases has given legislative sanction to the view by amending Section 100 by the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 27 of 1956, and by going to the length of providing that an improper rejection of any nomination paper is conclusive proof of the election being void."

In our view, in the observations quoted above, their Lordships were considering the reasons which led the Legislature to distinguish between an improper rejection and an improper acceptance, of a nomination paper and to provide, by the Representation of People (Second Amendment) Act, 27 of 1956, that an improper rejection of a nomination paper would render the election liable to be declared void. We do not find anything in these observations to support the contention that the view taken in *Vashist Narain's* case has been modified.

12 We were also referred to the judgment in *Jamuna Prasad v. Jagdish Prasad Khare* (XIII Election Law Reports 1). There the Supreme Court had to consider an identical question. Since the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, to which the successful candidate was elected, had ceased to exist, their Lordships of the Supreme Court did not consider it expedient to decide the question.

13. Following the ruling of the Supreme Court in *Vashist Narain's* case we hold that, by allowing *Atmadass* to contest the election to the reserved seat, the result of the election was, on the evidence led in the case, not proved to have been materially affected.

14. We now take up the ground relating to undue influence. The allegations were these:

- (i) The Maharaja of Gwalior toured in the constituency and delivered lectures in support of the respondents 1 and 2 at Bhind, Ambah and Morena.
- (ii) The handwritten messages of the Maharaja and his appeal to the Public Ext. P—1, P—5, P—6, P—8, P—44, P—48, P—49 and P—65, were printed and distributed in the constituency. While in some of these documents, he has described as the Maharaja of Gwalior, in many others his photograph, printed in regal robes, appeared prominently.
- (iii) The Public speeches delivered by Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia at several places in Guna district (outside the constituency) were published in the issue of a newspaper, *Nava Prabhat* dated 26th February, 1957. Therein she claimed to have decided to contest the seat by order of the Maharaja and uttered a threat. Copies of the aforesaid issue of the newspaper were distributed in the constituency.
- (iv) The respondents 1 and 2 and their agents, who disseminated the messages of the Maharaja of Gwalior and the speeches of the Maharani, knew that they no longer ruled over the territory. Even so, they adopted the fraudulent device of showing that the messages and speeches emanated from the Maharaja and the Maharani and thereby exercised undue influence over the electors of the constituency.
- (v) *Kishan Chand Dulani*, a Congress leader, issued a statement published in the *Nava Prabhat* (ex. P—47) which was calculated to exercise undue influence and bribe the voters of the constituency.

15. It has been found by the Election Tribunal, and is accepted before us, that there is no evidence to show that the Maharaja of Gwalior went to any place other than Ambah for lending support to the respondents 1 and 2. It is in the evidence of the Maharaja (P.W. 67) that he was at Ambah on 18th February, 1957 to the foundation stone of an Intermediate College. He admitted having addressed a gathering at that station though he could not say if his speech was correctly reproduced in a report (not on record), which was shown to him. The Election Tribunal did not consider that report for the reason that no reference was made to it in the relevant particulars. Assuming however that the Maharaja made a speech to support the Congress candidate (respondents 1 and 2). We are of the view that this, by itself, could not constitute undue influence. The reason is this. The Maharaja is not debarred from supporting a candidate only because the latter is seeking election from a constituency over which the Maharaja ruled in the past. It may well be that the Maharaja, being the ex-ruler, wields some influence. But, under the election law, no exception can be taken to mere exercise of influence.

16. The Maharaja (P.W. 67) admitted that Ex. P—1 and Ex. P—8 were the photo copies of the appeal issued by him. He also accepted that Ex. P—48A was the printed copy of the message issued under his directions from the Guna constituency. Ex. P—6 is the same as Ex. P—1, and P—5 is similar, the difference being only in the robes in which the printed photographs of the Maharaja appears in the two documents. While in Ex. P—1, the words "Maharaja of Gwalior" appear below the signature, there are words at the top in Ex. P—5 and

Ex. P-6 indicating that each was a handwritten appeal to the voters by the Maharaja of Gwalior. Ex. P-8 is a like document with this difference that the person issuing the appeal is described as "Maharaja Jiwajirao Scindia" and not as the Maharaja of Gwalior. Ex. P-48A is a printed copy of the message issued by the Maharaja for the Guna-Bhelsa constituency, where his wife was a candidate for election to the House of the People. The title of the document is "Message of Maharaja Scindia to the People". Also, at the foot, the words "Maharaja of Gwalior" appear below the name Jiwajirao Scindia. Ex. P-44 and Ex. P-65 are exact copies of Ex. P-48A. It would thus appear that the appeal to voters Ex. P-1 and the message to People Ex. P-48A emanated from the Maharaja.

17. In view of the evidence of Ramchandra Vasant Wagle (P.W. 1), Manager of the Lok Kala Printing Press, and Ramchandra Sidhanath (P.W. 29), Manager of the Nutan Printing Press, it appears that Ex. P-1 and Ex. P-48A were printed at the instance of Jejuriker, a clerk in the office of Ram Sahai, who worked as election agent of the Maharani for her Guna-Bhelsa constituency. It is however clear from the testimony of Bhimsen (P.W. 2), Manager of Modern Printing Press, Lashkar, that he printed Exs. P-5, P-6, and P-8 for the Gwalior City Congress Committee, which worked for Congress candidates including the respondents 1 and 2. We, therefore, agree with the Election Tribunal that only Exs. P-5, P-6 and P-8 were printed for the Gwalior constituency. Even so, as we would show in a moment, copies of Ex. P-48A were also distributed in that constituency.

18. The Election Tribunal considered in paragraphs 74 to 79 of its judgment the question whether the leaflets and the messages like Exs. P-1, P-5, P-6, P-8 and P-44 were delivered to the voters in the constituency. The Election Tribunal came to the indubitable conclusion that such leaflets and messages were distributed in the constituency by Congress workers in furtherance of the election prospects of the respondents 1 and 2. Since that finding is not now challenged by the two respondents, we do not consider it necessary to scrutinize the evidence bearing on the point.

19. Our attention was pointedly drawn to the evidence of Khachchuram (P.W. 7), Murliram (P.W. 8), Ramcharan (P.W. 10), Baijnath (P.W. 11), Mohansingh (P.W. 13), Deolal (P.W. 15), Ramjidas (P.W. 16), Lalloosingh (P.W. 17), Kunwar Pal (P.W. 19), Ramchandra (P.W. 20), Parshadi (P.W. 22), Jagdish (P.W. 23), Parbatsingh (P.W. 24), Haribhau (P.W. 34) and Umacharan (P.W. 35), who stated that, when the pamphlets and messages were distributed it was given out that the Maharaja had regained his kingdom or that he would get it back or that it was the order of the Maharaja that the electors must vote for the Congress or that, if they failed so to do, there would be trouble. The Election Tribunal was not impressed by the evidence of which we too are not inclined to take a different view. That apart, we are of opinion that the entire evidence on this aspect of the matter cannot be considered for the reason that the alleged exercise of undue influence in this manner was not disclosed in the particulars given in List F.

20. We have next to consider whether the Maharaja's appeal to the voters and his message to the people can be regarded as calculated to exercise undue influence on the electors. We reproduce below the relevant excerpts:

"For the uplift of the country and the welfare of the people, please cast your vote in the (ballot) box (bearing) a pair of bullock (as the symbol) for the Congress candidate of your constituency". [Ex. P-1].

"Therefore, in the interests of the nation and in order to strengthen the Congress and the hands of the leader of the nation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I too have given permission to my wife, Shrimant Maharani Vijaya Raja Scindia, to stand as a candidate on the Congress ticket for election to the Lok Sabha from the Guna-Bhelsa constituency.

Hence this is my earnest appeal to the people that they should co-operate in the country's planned reconstruction by voting only for the Congress in all constituencies." [Ex. P-48A.]

It is conceded before us that there is nothing in the words of the appeal or the message which could be regarded even remotely as calculated to exercise any undue influence on the electors. That being so, we need not dwell any longer on this aspect of the matter.

21. It is, however, urged that in the leaflets and pamphlets in which the appeal and the message were conveyed to the voters, the author was described as the Maharaja of Gwalior and his photograph printed in legal robes was prominently displayed. It is also contended that since titles were abolished by Article 18 of the Constitution and Article 362 made no reference to titles, the author could not arrogate to himself the title of Maharaja of Gwalior. In this situation, by describing him as the Maharaja of Gwalior, the respondents 1 and 2 adopted a fraudulent device to impress upon the voters that he was a person in authority and that his appeal had to be obeyed like an order. Thus the respondents interfered with the free exercise of the right of the electors to vote for any candidate of their choice. In our opinion, these contentions are not well-founded. Article 18 does not strike at the titles of Rulers existing on the date of commencement of the Constitution under the pre-Constitution covenants, which are expressly saved by Article 362. According to Oxford Dictionary and the Concise Law Dictionary by Osborn, the word 'dignity' includes title. It would further appear that under Clause 13 of the Covenant entered into by the author, he continues to be entitled to use the title "Maharaja of Gwalior". Therefore, there was nothing wrong in describing him as the Maharaja of Gwalior. Also, we do not think the mere use of that title exercised, or was calculated to exercise, any undue influence upon the voters. In the situation as existing in the beginning of 1956, the electors knew well that the Maharaja had ceased to rule for about 8 years and they could not possibly be misled in the sense suggested by his use of the title. We are, therefore, clearly of opinion that the plea of undue influence founded on this ground is without substance.

22. The counsel for the appellant has referred to Ex. P-46, which is a report of a certain speech made by the Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia (P.W. 70) published in an issue of the Daily Nava Prabhat dated 26th February, 1957. She delivered the speech in the constituency from which she was seeking election. She denied that, in her speech, she made the following two statements:

"The Maharaja has ordered (stated to) me that subjects are like your children."

"Today Congress has power. If it wants, it can take votes from you by force of arms. But no, it has given rights to the people. Therefore, I entreat you to please see who has advanced the country and under whose banner persons intoxicated with the love of the country played *Holi* with their own blood and secured freedom of the country."

We do not consider that these statements, even if they were made by the Maharani, were calculated to threaten, or exercise undue influence on the voters.

23. It is urged that the report of the aforesaid speech published in the Daily Nava Prabhat dated 26th February, 1957 was obtained by the respondents 1 and 2 and their agents, and widely circulated in the Gwalior constituency. This is not what was alleged in the particulars [Last paragraph of page 2 of List F]. All that was stated there was that since the Daily Nava Prabhat supported all Congress candidates, it was the agent of the respondents 1 and 2. Perhaps the implication was that, as such agent, it published the second part of the speech of the Maharani quoted in the last paragraph and it was circulated amongst the readers of the paper in the normal way. That being so, even apart from the finding of the learned Member of the Election Tribunal recorded in paragraph 90 of his judgment to the effect that there was no reliable evidence that copies of the relevant issue of Nava Prabhat were either distributed or extracts therefrom were read out to the public by agents of the respondents 1 and 2, we are of opinion that the evidence tending to show that the agents of the respondents 1 and 2, other than the newspaper itself, widely circulated that speech cannot be considered. The reason is obvious. Being a corrupt practice alleged by the appellant, he had to give full particulars, including as full a statement as possible of the names of the parties alleged to have committed such corrupt practice and the date and place of commission of each such practice [Section 83(1)(b) of the Act]. We are further of opinion that the Daily Nava Prabhat, which generally supported the Congress candidate, did not, by the mere fact that it published the aforesaid speech of the Maharani, become the "agent" of the respondents 1 and 2 in connection with their election within the meaning of that word in sections 99, 100 and 123 of the Act. Finally, as shown, the speech itself was not objectionable as calculated to threaten or exercise undue influence on the voters. Agreeing with the Election Tribunal, we held that the publication of the speech, said to have been delivered by the Maharani of Gwalior, in the Nava Prabhat issued on 26th February, 1957 does not constitute any corrupt practice employed by the respondents 1 and 2.

24. We were also referred to Ex. P-47, the relevant extracts of which are as under:

"We should choose our representative that person who would not merely be a *Sindhi* but would be one who would render assistance in securing for us, from time to time, help from Government. Government is Congress (There is Congress Government) and therefore only Congress member can help us. But he would help us only when we do our duty in making Congress successful. Besides, here *Sindhis* are in numbers like salt in flour-nominal."

"Therefore, I appeal to all voters, and particularly *Sindhis*, to do their duty and prove that the entire population of Lashkar endorses the policy of Nehruji by voting cent per cent for the Congress."

In our view, the entire statement Ex. P-47, including the extracts quoted above, to which the appellant has taken exception, is a reasoned appeal to *Sindhis* in particular to vote for Congress candidates. *Sindhis*, being refugees, always stand in need of Government assistance. The author, therefore, advised the *Sindhis* to vote for a candidate who would render help in obtaining such assistance in future from Government. We do not consider that this statement amounts to bribing or undue influence within the meaning of section 123 of the Act.

25. The statement Ex. P-47, purporting to have been issued by one Kishan Chand Dulani, was published in an issue of the Daily Nava Prabhat. Kishan Chand Dulani was not examined. Kirti Deo Shukla (P.W. 27), editor of the paper, could not say from which source he obtained the statement. Even if Kishan Chand Dulani be regarded as responsible for publishing the statement, there is no evidence to show that he did so at the instance of the respondents 1 and 2 or with their consent. We are, therefore, of opinion that on account of the statement Ex. P-47 no corrupt practice is attributable to the respondents 1 and 2.

26. The other points raised in the grounds of appeal have not been pressed before us.

27. Having regard to the view that we have taken of the various points urged before us, this appeal fails and is dismissed. In this Court, the appellant shall bear his own costs and pay those of the respondents 1 and 2. Hearing fee Rs. 200 which shall be paid out of the security amount. The remaining amount in deposit shall be refunded to the appellant.

(Sd.) K. L. PANDEY,
Judge,

The 30th July, 1959.

(Sd.) N. M. GOLVALKAR,
Judge,

The 30th July, 1959.

[No. 82/433/57/16754.]

C. B. LAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2090.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (11 of 1878), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, namely:—

In column 1 of entry (4) in Schedule III of the said rules, after the words "Consular Officers", the words—"and Trade Commissioners"—shall be inserted.

[No. 15/9/59-Police IV.]

C. P. S. MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2091.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendment in the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958, namely:—

In clause (e) of rule 2 of the said rules for the words "General Manager. Telephones", the words "the Chairman, Posts and Telegraphs Work-shops Board or General Manager, Telephones" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 3/4/59-Pub. I.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi-2, the 14th September 1959

S.O. 2092.—In pursuance of clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President is pleased to make the following amendments in the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958, namely: Amendment No. 5.

Clause (d) of sub-rule (6) of rule 8 of these Rules may be substituted as under:—

"(d) from the provision made for a scheme in one primary unit to meet expenditure for any other purpose provided in another primary unit".

[No. F. 12(68)-EII(A)/59.]

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

S.O. 2093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule 1 of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) No. S.R.O. 639 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

(1) in part II General Central Service Class III.

(a) under the heading "Civil Accounts and Audit Offices", against "Sub-ordinate Accounts service" and "All other posts" in column 1, for the entry "Deputy Director of Commercial Audit", occurring in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Senior Deputy Director of Commercial Audit;

Deputy Director of Commercial Audit";

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 1st August, 1958.

(b) under the heading 'Organisation of the Director of Audit, Defence Services' for the existing entries in columns 1 to 5, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Head-quarter Office.					
All posts . . .	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	All Deputy Director of Audit, Defence Services.	(i) to (iii)	Comptroller and Auditor General, Director of Audit, Defence Services.
Branch offices.					
Subordinate Accounts Service.	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	All Senior Dy. Director of Audit, Defence Services.	(i) to (iii)	Comptroller and Auditor General, Director of Audit, Defence Services.
All other posts . . .	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	Director of Audit, Defence Services.	All Sr. Dy. Director of Audit, Defence Services.	(i) to (iii)	Comptroller and Auditor General, Director of Audit, Defence Services.
			Dy. Director of Audit, Defence Services.		
			Assistant Director of Audit, Defence Services.		
					(i) Director of Audit, Defence Services.

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 1st July, 1958.

- (c) under the heading "Posts and Telegraphs Audit Offices", sub-heading "Branch Offices", for the entry "Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs", wherever it occurs in columns 2 and 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Senior Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs";

This amendment will be deemed to have come into force on and from the 17th July, 1958.

2. In part III-General Central Services Class IV,

- (a) under the heading "Civil Accounts and Audit Offices", for the entry "Deputy Director of Commercial Audit", occurring in columns 2, 3 and 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Senior Deputy Director of Commercial Audit; Deputy Director of Commercial Audit";

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 1st August, 1958.

- (b) under the heading "Organisation of the Director of Audit, Defence Services", sub-heading "Branch Offices", for the entry "Deputy Director of Audit, Defence Services", wherever it occurs in columns 2 and 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Senior Deputy Director of Audit, Defence Services; Deputy Director of Audit, Defence Services";

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 1st July, 1958.

- (c) under the heading "Posts and Telegraphs Audit Offices", sub-heading "Branch Offices", for the entry "Deputy Accountant General, posts and Telegraphs" in column 5, the following shall be substituted namely:—

"Senior Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs; Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs";

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 17th July, 1958.

[No. F.20(5)-E.G.I/59.]

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2094.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) No. S.R.O. 639, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In Part II of the said Schedule, under the heading "Posts and Telegraphs Audit Offices", for the sub-headings "Central Office" and "Branch Offices" and all the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
All posts	Accountant, General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs Senior Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs; Dy. Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	All (i) to (iii)	Comptroller and Auditor General. Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs.

[No. F. 20(5)-E.G.I/59.]

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2095.—In pursuance of clause (3) of article 77 of the constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President is pleased to make the following amendment in the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958, namely:—

Amendment No. 6

In Schedule I to the Rules, on page 8, under 'F- Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)' insert the following:—

"17. Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

18. Director, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.

(This amendment takes effect from 8th January, 1959).

[No. F.12(67)-EII(A)/59.]

R. R. SAVOOR, Dy. Secy

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2096.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 11th September, 1959

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	17,02,98,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	2,51,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	30,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin	8,44,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	4,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
Deposits :—		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
(a) Government		(b) External . . . . .	..
(1) Central Government	56,82,42,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	4,01,19,000
(2) Other Governments	20,47,39,000	Balances held abroad*	23,25,01,000
(b) Banks	80,77,48,000	**Loans and Advances to Governments	19,01,80,000
(c) Others	120,01,00,000	Other Loans and Advances†	74,15,69,000
Bills Payable	16,70,16,000	Investments	279,32,18,000
Other Liabilities	12,46,42,000	Other Assets	9,35,07,000
Rupees	426,24,87,000	Rupees	426,24,87,000

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

** Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item ' Other Loans and Advances ' includes Rs. 10,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Dated the 15th day of September 1959

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of September, 1959

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	R	Rs	Assets	Rs.	Rs
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,02,98,000		A Gold Coin and Bullion —		
Notes in circulation	1670,28,54,000		(a) Held in India	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued		1687,31,52,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	163,00,69,000	
			TOTAL OF A		280,76,92,000
			B. Rupee Coin		135,35,99,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		1271,18,61,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1687,31,52,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1687,31,52,000

Dated the 15th day of September 1959.

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Governor.

[No. F. 3(2) BC/59.]
A. BAKSHI, Jr. Secy.

ERRATUM

In the statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on 17th July, 1959, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(u), dated 1st August, 1959, as S.O. 1673, the following correction is to be made.—

Page 1870,—

for "H. V. R. Iengar, Governor",
read "H. V. R. Iengar, Governor"

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1959

S.O. 2097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that in the case of the under-noted banking companies, the provisions of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply up to and including the 31st March, 1960:—

1. Moolankuzhi Union Bank Ltd., Thoppumpady.
2. New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.
3. Rayalaseema Bank Ltd., Anantapur.
4. S. & I. Banking Corporation Ltd., Tripunithura.

[No. F. 4(63)-BC/59.]

D. N. GHOSH, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Office of the Controller of Capital Issues)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 (29 of 1947), the Central Government hereby exempts the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, from the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the said Act in respect of the bonds of the value not exceeding the equivalent of \$10,000,000 (ten million dollars) executed and delivered by the Corporation to or on the order of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in terms of the Loan Agreement dated the 15th July, 1959, entered into between the two parties.

[No. F. 14(3)-CCI/59-3619.]

A. BAKSI, Controller of Capital Issues.

(Department of Revenue)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2099.—In pursuance of the provision of item (iv) of paragraph 13 of the Merged States (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1949, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 32, dated the 14th May, 1954, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, the following item at Serial No. 102 shall be omitted, namely:—

“102. Darbargadh including outhouses at Khadal

Ruler of Khadal.”

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the amendment but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

The amendment has become necessary as the Darbargadh including outhouses at Khadal has ceased to be an official residence of the Ruler of Khadal.

[No. 100-22/17/59-IT.]

N. S. RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Kerala, hereby entrusts to the following police officers within their respective jurisdiction, but excluding port limits where officers of customs exercise jurisdiction, the functions of officers of Customs under sections 169, 170, 171, 173, and 173 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) namely:

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

- (1) The Sub-Divisional officers of police, Trivandrum city and rural.
- (2) The Inspectors of Police, Trivandrum city Neyyantinkara and Attingal circles.
- (3) All Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables (including those on coastal patrol duty) stationed within the limits of the following police stations:—
 - (i) Neyyantinkara.
 - (ii) Nemon.
 - (iii) Fort.
 - (iv) Puthen Chanthai.
 - (v) Kazhakuttam.
 - (vi) Attingal.
 - (vii) Kadakkavoor.
 - (viii) Varkalal.

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

- (4) The Sub-Divisional officer of Police, Alleppey.
- (5) The Inspector of Police, Alleppey circle.
- (6) All Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables (including those on coastal patrol duty) stationed within the limits of the following police stations:—
 - (i) Alleppey South.
 - (ii) Alleppey Beach out post.

QUILON DISTRICT

- (7) The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Quilon.
- (8) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Adoor.
- (9) The Inspector of Police, Quilon circle.
- (10) Inspector of Police, Karunagapalli circle.
- (11) All Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables stationed within the limits of the following police stations:—
 - (i) Quilon West.
 - (ii) Chanara.

[No. 145.]

M. C. DAS, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

S.O. 2101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the sale deed to be executed by the Embassy of Brazil in India in respect of premises at No. 8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 18.]

D. N. LAL, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 14th September 1959

S.O. 2102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments to its notification SC 660 No. 35-Income-tax, dated 22nd April, 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification under the Sub-head "XIII-Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh" against:—

(a) *Jullundur Range.*—The existing entries "5. Ambala" and "6. Special Circle, Ambala" shall be deleted and the subsequent entries shall be renumbered as "5." and "6."

(b) *Patiala Range.*—After the existing entry "9. Special Survey Circle, Patiala" the following entries shall be added, namely:—

10. Ambala.

11. Special Circle, Ambala.

The notification shall take effect from the 28th September, 1959.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of the reorganisation of Appellate Ranges.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 99 (F. No. 50/30/59-IT.)]

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification S.O. 660 No. 35-Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958, namely:—

In the said Schedule under the sub-head "I— Andhra Pradesh" against "B—Range, Hyderabad" for the existing entry "2. Special Circle, Hyderabad" the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Special Investigation Circle, Hyderabad."

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of a new Circle in place of the old circle.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 101 (F. No. 50/18/59-IT.)]

S.O. 2104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments to its notification S.O. 660 No. 35-Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification under sub-head "XIV—Uttar Pradesh" against:—

(a) *Meerut:* for the existing entries

"2. Special Investigation Circle 'A' Meerut; and

6. Additional Special Circle, Meerut"

the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Special Investigation Circle 'A' Meerut; and

6. Special Investigation Circle 'B' Meerut."

(b) *Kanpur II*: for the existing entry "2. Special Circle, Kanpur" the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Special Investigation Circle, Kanpur."

This notification shall be deemed to have taken effect from the 15th September 1959.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of Special Investigation Circles.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 102 (F. No. 50/31/59-IT).]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendment in its notification S.O. 660 No. 35-Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958, namely:—

In the schedule annexed to the said notification under sub-head "XV—West Bengal" for the existing entry "L" Range, Calcutta in column 1 of the schedule the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Jalpaiguri Range, Jalpaiguri."

The amendment shall be deemed to have taken effect from 1st August 1959.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendment has become necessary on account of the reshuffling of the Appellate Ranges.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 103 (F. No. 50/32/59-IT).]

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1959

S.O. 2106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that under sub-head "X—Kerala & Coimbatore" for the entries in Cols. 1 and 2 of the Schedule annexed to its notification S.O. 660 No. 35—Income-tax, dated the 22nd April 1958 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Coimbatore Range:

1. Coimbatore Circle.
2. Special Survey Circle, Coimbatore.
(In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the Coimbatore Circle.)
3. Special Investigation Circle, Coimbatore.
4. Excess Profits Tax Circle, Coimbatore and Erode.
5. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Coimbatore.
6. Erode Circle.
7. Ootacamund Circle.
8. Palghat Circle.
9. Calicut Circle.
10. Cannanore Circle.
11. Trichur.
12. Alwaye Circle.
13. Special Survey Circle, Ernakulam.
(In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Circles, Palghat, Calicut, Cannanore, Trichur and Alwaye.)

Ernakulam Circle:

1. Ernakulam Circle.
2. Mattancherry Circle.
3. Alleppey Circle.
4. Quilon Circle.
5. Kottayam Circle.
6. Trivandrum Circle.
7. Salary Circle, Trivandrum.
8. Special Survey Circle, Ernakulam.

(In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Circles mentioned above.)

9. Special Investigation Circle, Trivandrum.
10. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Ernakulam.

These amendments shall be deemed to have taken effect from the 1st September, 1959.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of the reorganisation of the Appellate Ranges in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Coimbatore.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 104 (F. No. 50/26/59-IT).]

D. V. JUNNARKAR, Under Secy.

LAND CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendment in its notification No. 22-Customs, dated the 2nd February, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under the heading "C—land Customs areas under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Land Customs, Shillong" and the sub-heading "Agartala I Circle", after the entries relating to "AGARTALA", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2
Srimantapur.	(i) The river Gumti. (ii) Udaipur-Comilla road.

[No. 5.]

M. C. DAS, Secy.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, CALCUTTA

CENTRAL EXCISE

Calcutta, the 7th September 1959

S.O. 2108.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the Assistant Collectors of Central Excise

in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta, to exercise the powers of Collector under rules 27(4) and 147 *ibid* for remission of duty in the case of loss or destruction by unavoidable accident of goods lodged in private bonded store-rooms or warehouses and under Rule 14-A in case of loss of goods overboard, subject to the condition that the duty involved in each individual case shall not exceed Rs. 250.

[No. 11/1959.]

S. P. KAMPANI, Collector.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE
AND LAND CUSTOMS, GOA FRONTIER DIVISION, BELGAUM**

NOTICE

Belgaum, the 12th September, 1959

S.O. 2109.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the Deputy Superintendent, F. S. Savantwadi at S'Wadi out side the compound of the house owned by Abas Khan Ismail Khan on 1st April, 1959 were imported by Land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industries Import Control Order No. 17/55, dated 7th December, 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to Show Cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(i)(b) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-222/59.]

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE

Belgaum, the 13th September, 1959

S.O. 2110.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the Supervisor, C. Ex., Malam-thana (Matna Range) at a place known as "Babu Kumbhar's Pacha" in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border on 12th December, 1958, were imported by Land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Import Control Order No. 17/55, dated 7th December, 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated

under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and the containers under Section 168 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to Show Cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-16/59/19016.]

E. R. SRIKANTIA,
Assistant Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE, DELHI

New Delhi, the 14th September 1959

S.O. 2111.—In exercise of powers conferred on me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I empower the officers of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi, specified in column 1 of the sub-joined table, to exercise within their respective jurisdictions the power of a collector under the rules enumerated in column 2.

TABLE

Rank of officer	Central Excise Rules	Limitation, if any
Assistant Collector.	147 27 (4) 14(A)	Provided the duty involved in each individual case does not exceed Rs. 250/-/-.

[No. C. IV(8)2/59/425/26.]

B. D. DESHMUKH,
Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA

CENTRAL EXCISE (TOBACCO)

Baroda, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2112.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I authorise all Assistant Collectors of Central Excise, in the Baroda Collectorate, to exercise powers of the Collector in the following cases, provided the duty involved in each individual case is not more than Rs. 250:—

- (i) Cases of loss or destruction by unavoidable accidents of goods lodged in private bonded store-rooms, under Rule 27(4) *ibid*;

- (ii) Cases of loss or destruction by unavoidable accidents of goods lodged in private bonded warehouses, under Rule 147 *ibid*; and
- (iii) Cases of loss of goods over-board, under Rule 14-A *ibid*.

[No. 3/1959.]

R. PRASAD, Collector.

(2) Permanent Reserve Fund Executive Council Res : No. 14(a) dated 21-12-1952 and F.C. Item No. 4 dated 29-11-1952

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS					
<i>M.U. Permanent Reserve Fund :</i>				<i>Investments :</i>					
(Non-Permanent Reserve Fund)	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
As per last Balance Sheet									
				Rs. 9,14,400 @ 3% Stock Certificate					
				No. D. H. 590 Conversion Loan					
				1946 at cost			8,55,686	0	9
				Rs. 5,87,600 @ 3% Stock Certificate					
				No. D. H. 630 Conversion Loan					
				1946 at cost			5,59,368	2	7
				Rs. 3,42,500 @ 3% Stock Certificate					
				1963-65			3,35,572	10	9
				Rs. 5,500 @ 3% Stock Certificate					
				No. 17 Loan of 1896-97 at cost			3,740	0	0
				Rs. 1,16,000 @ 3% Conversion loan					
				of 1946 at cost			1,12,126	10	6
				Rs. 6,400 @ 3% Conversion Loan of					
				1946 at par			6,400	0	0
				Rs. 10,000 @ 3% Conversion Loan					
				of 1946 at par			10,000	0	0
				Purchase of a house from Dr. S.					
				Moinul Haq.			18,621	10	6
				Purchase of a house from Mr. S.					
				Wali Mohd.			39,645	5	0
				Purchase of a house from Mr. Saeed					
				Iftikhar			10,000	0	0
				Purchase of two wings of English					
				House from M.U. High School			43,670	1	6
				Cash with State Bank of India,					
				Aligarh (M. U. Fund Account).					
							5,169	6	5
TOTAL				TOTAL					
							20,00,000	0	0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(3) Muslim University Floating Reserve Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Muslim University General Reserve Account :</i>				<i>Loan :</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet	3,72,663	12 8	3,72,663 12 8	Purchase and sale of Commodities and Building material	37,599	10 7	
Government Grant for purchase of Evacuee Property in the vicinity of University			1,05,000 0 0	Add Expenditure during the year	24,669	14 0	
					62,269	8 0	
				Less receipt during the year	24,810	14 6	37,458 10 1
				Purchase of Paper for University			8,803 10 9
				<i>Projects under constructions :</i>			
				(a) Women's College Hostel			90,378 12 9
				(b) Construction of a Hostel of 4 Halls. Executive Council Res : No. 30 dated 29-10-1944 and F.C. Res. No. 2 dated 12-6-1946		93,267	13 9
				Purchase of Evacuee Property		1,09,312	7 9
				Building Programme		4,900	0 0
				(Purchase of Houses in the vicinity of the University)			
				Cash with the State Bank of India, Aligarh			1,33,542 5 7
				(M. U. Fund Account)			
TOTAL .			4,77,663 12 8	TOTAL .			4,77,663 12 8

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(4) Muslim University Special Floating Reserve Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Grants from States :</i>				<i>Investments :</i>			
1. Bhopal State Grant for Science College	2,48,479	7	0	Rs. 3,05,700 @ 4% loan 60-70 at cost	2,49,220	0	0
2. H. H. Ruler of Bhopal for Flying Club	50,000	0	0	Rs. 85,300 @ 4% loan 60-70 at cost	87,645	12	0
3. Bahawalpur State Grant for General Buildings	65,000	0	0	Rs. 50,000 Conversion loan 1946 at part	50,000	0	0
4. Mahmudabad State Grant for General Buildings	38,000	0	0	Rs. 25,000 @ 3% Conversion loan 1946 No. D.M.O. 10119 at cost . .	23,830	11	5
5. Haji Md. Zahoor Md. Saeed for General Buildings	500	0	0	Rs. 5,000 @ 3% loan 1957 at cost . .	5,225	0	0
6. Sir A. Rauf donation for Scholarship	50,000	0	0	Rs. 2,000 @ 4% Bombay Port Trust Deliverance Bond loan 1917 at cost .	1,920	0	0
7. Late Prof. Moinuddin deposit for Art Gallery	21,375	13	2	Rs. 500 Shahjehan Flour Mill Co., (5 shares @ Rs. 100 each) at par . .	500	0	0
8. Cost of Waqf house of Mr. Naziruddin Khan of Shahjahanpur	1,600	0	0	Purchase of Building material out of Auchinleck Fund as per last Balance Sheet			
				House purchased from Mr. Haziq			28,851 12 6
	4,74,955	4	2	House purchased from Mr. S. A. Jalil			4,000 0 0
Less amount transferred to Engineering College for construction of roofing of Assembly Room under E.C. Res. No. 3, dated 1-8-1954	35,000	0	0	Cash with State Bank of India, Aligarh (M.U. Fund a/c)			10,230 2 0
	4,39,955	4	2				2,28,928 0 9
Add amount received on account of Redemption of Security for Rs. 3,500 @ 4½% 1955-60	3,500	0	0				

Less expenditure transferred to investment	3,272 8 0	4,40,182 12 2		
<i>Auchinleck Memorial Fund :</i>				
As per last Balance Sheet		99,753 6 0		
<i>Polytechnic Account :</i>				
As per last Balance Sheet		1,50,415 4 6		
TOTAL		6,90,351 6 8	TOTAL	6,90,351 6 8

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(5) Muslim University Trust Fund Account

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES			ASSETS			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>General Scholarship Fund :</i>			<i>General Scholarship Fund Investment :</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet	1,07,773	5 9	Rs. 49,000 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at par	49,000	0 0	
<i>Arabic Scholarship :</i>			Rs. 2,500 Upper India Couper Paper Mill and Co., Ltd., 25 shares at Rs. 100 each at cost	2,400	0 0	
As per last Balance Sheet	64,605	6 5	Rs. 2,000 @ 3% Conversion loan 1946 at cost	1,979	2 8	
<i>Prizes and Medals :</i>			Rs. 54,239 Building at cost	54,239	0 0	
1. Sir Shah M. Suleman	1,000	0 0	Cash with State Bank of India, Aligarh (M. U. Fund A/c).	155	3 1	1,07,773 5 9
2. Lady Ali Shah	1,000	0 0				
3. Prizes and Medals	9,987	11 3				
As per last Balance Sheet	11,987	11 3	<i>Arabic Scholarship Fund Investments :</i>			
Add receipt on account of redemption of Security for Rs. 5,500 @ 4½% 55-60	5,500	0 0	Rs. 26,000 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at par	26,000	0 0	
	17,487	11 3	Rs. 20,200 @ 4% Conversion loan 1946 at par	20,200	0 0	
			Rs. 18,261 8/4 Building at cost	18,261	8 4	
			Cash with State Bank of India, Aligarh (M.U. Fund a/c)	143	14 1	64,605 6 5

Less expenditure transferred to Investment . .	5,142 8 0				
Poor Student Fund : As per last Balance Sheet . .		12,345 3 3 2000 0 0	1,86,723 15 5		
TOTAL .			1,86,723 15 5		

Prizes and Medals Fund Investments :

Rs. 3,300 @ 3% loan 1970-75 at cost . .	3,250 1 6		
Rs. 1,000 @ 3% Victory loan 1957 at cost . .	1,008 12 0		
Rs. 2,445 Building at cost . .	2 445 0 0		
Cash with State Bank of India, Aligarh (M. U. Fund a/c). . .	5,641 5 9	12,345 3 3	
<i>Poor Student Fund Investments :</i>			
Rs. 2,000 Building at cost . .		2,000 0 0	
TOTAL .			1,86,723 15 5

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

6. Muslim University Building Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
General Building Fund	33,80,394	6	7	Buildings and lands	33,80,626	2	8
Electrification Fund	2,79,139	2	6	Electrification Fund Investment	2,79,139	1	11
Drainage Scheme	5,701	4	5	Cash with State Bank of India Aligarh			
Hand Pump and Water Pipe Line	1,999	9	0	(M.U. Fund Account)	7,469	1	11
TOTAL	36,67,234	6	6	TOTAL	36,67,234	6	6

(Sd.) OBaidur RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(7) Depreciation Fund

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS									
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>On Buildings :</i>				<i>Investments :</i>									
As per last Balance Sheet	5,99,803	3	10				Rs. 7,34,000 @ 4% loan of 1960-70 at cost	5,98,390	0	0			
Add depreciation for the year	74,241	0	0				Rs. 50,000 @ 4% loan of 1960-70 at cost	51,375	0	0			
	6,74,044	3	10				Rs. 35,000 @ 3% loan of 1961-66 at cost	31,193	12	0			
Less expenditure	81,217	6	0	5,92,826	13	10	Rs. 1,17,000 @ 4% loan of 1960-70 at cost	1,19,559	6	0			
<i>On Electric Installation :</i>							Rs. 900 @ 4% loan of 1960-70 at cost	911	4	0			
As per last Balance Sheet	2,34,564	9	0				Rs. 2,100 @ 3% loan of 1958 at cost	2,065	14	0			
Add depreciation for the year	114,916	3	0				Rs. 1,20,000 @ 3% loan 1963-65	1,11,622	7	0	9,15,117	11	0
	2,49,480	12	0				Cash with State Bank of India (M.U. Fund Account)				4,10,517	2	10
Less expenditure	641	3	0	2,48,839	9	0							
<i>On Motor Pumps :</i>													
As per last Balance Sheet	10,524	0	0										
Add depreciation for the year	1,440	0	0										
	11,964	0	0										
Less expenditure	880	0	0	11,084	0	0							
<i>On Science Equipments :</i>													
As per last Balance Sheet	1,24,954	6	1										
Add depreciation for the year	20,000	0	0										
	1,44,954	6	1										
Less expenditure	13,311	10	3	1,31,642	11	10							

(7) Depreciation Fund Balance Sheet—(Contd.)

LIABILITIES				ASSETS					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>On furniture :</i>									
As per last Balance Sheet	85,373	3	0						
Add depreciation for the year	33,431	0	0						
Less expenditure	1,18,804	3	0						
<i>On Motor Cars and Station Wagons :</i>									
As per last Balance Sheet	20,123	0	0						
Add depreciation for the year	4,232	0	0	24,355	0	0			
<i>On Machines and Cycles :</i>									
As per last Balance Sheet	11,500	0	0						
Add depreciation for the year	3,156	0	0	14,656	0	0			
On Science Laboratories				60,000	0	0			
On Mumtaz Latouch Boarding House				32,660	1	11			
<i>Interest Account</i>									
As per last Balance Sheet	91,533	2	0						
Add actual receipt during the year	17,883	6	0	1,09,416	8	0			
TOTAL				13,25,634	13	10	TOTAL	13,25,634	13 10

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh,

(8) Additional and Alteration to be Engineering College

Building Account Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Central Government Grant for Building</i>				<i>Building under Construction</i>			
As per last Balance Sheet . . .				<i>Engineering College Building Account</i>			
				As per last Balance Sheet . . .	7,98,877	14	1
Income by Miscellaneous refund . .				Less receipt during the year . .	85	0	0
Loan from Medical College . . .					7,98,792	14	1
Transferred from Special floating reserve fund for roofing of Assembly room and radio communication Lab.				Add expenditure	2,960	10	9
					8,01,753	8	10
Advance from M. U.				Less transferred to Rev. a/c. . .	2,875	10	9
Net deficit carried over to Fund Account Balance Sheet					7,98,877	14	1
Accumulated deficit as per last balance Sheet	2,08,567	10	0	<i>Advances</i>			
Add Current year	2,875	10	9	1. Against Chaddha	22,300	0	0
				2. International Syndicate	4,906	2	0
				3. New India Builders	3,000	0	0
				4. Sangram Singh	1,250	0	0
				Court Expenses against Mohan Lal Chaddha		29	5
				Govt. Grant for Engineering College contingencies		846	8
				Addition and Alteration Rev. Account met by the University		2,11,443	4
TOTAL	10,42,653	1	10	TOTAL	10,42,653	1	10

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(9) Equipment for Engineering College

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS				
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Central Government Grant				Equipment for Engineering College				
As per last Balance Sheet	10,80,000	0	0	As per last Balance Sheet	7,89,683	1	3	
				Less receipt by refunds	10,472	3	3	
					7,79,210	14	0	
				Add expenditure during the year	2,30,852	8	6	
				Cash Balance with M. U. Fund				
				Account		69,936	9	6
TOTAL	10,80,000	0	0	TOTAL	10,80,000	0	0	

(Sd.) ORAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(10) College of Engineering and Technology

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Engineering College Reserve Fund				Investment in G. P. Notes :			
Building Fund	2,01,723	0	9	Rs. 2,50,000 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at per			
Equipment Fund	2,05,976	3	1	Building	2,50,000	0	0
Machinery Fund	2,57,966	1	11	Equioment	2,05,976	3	1
Aeronatic Fund	1,70,983	5	5	Machinery	2,57,966	1	11
Furniture Fund	12,000	0	0	Aeronautic Account	1,70,983	5	5
Books Fund	12,690	8	9	Furniture Account	12,000	0	0
Electrification Fund	10,237	9	3	Books	12,690	8	9
Soap Account	12,830	12	0	Electrification	10,237	9	3
Depreciation on machinery (Engg. College, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Work- shop)	2	8	9	Loan for Soap Making	12,830	12	0
As per last Balance Sheet	67,500	0	0	Engg' College Revenue Account			
Add deficit for the year	9,000	0	0	Deficit to the end of 1952-53	4,73,513	1	5
	76,500	0	0	Deficit till 1955-56	7,66,562	15	7
Less expenditure	595	3	0	City & Guilds Examination			
				Cash with the M. U. Fund Account			
Depreciation on Radio and Telephone							
As Per last Balance Sheet	2,770	10	9				
Add depreciation for the year	900	0	0				
Tool deposit							
Apparatus and Equipment							
Advance from M. U.							
Net deficit carried over to Fund Account							
Balance Sheet							
As per last Balance Sheet	4,57,298	1	3				
Add deficit during the year	3,09,264	14	4				
TOTAL	21,91,368	10	11	TOTAL	21,91,369	10	11

(Sd.) ORAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(II) Tibbiya College Fund
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES						ASSETS							
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tibbiya College Building Fund				3,31,451	15	9	Tibbiya College Building Account				3,31,451	15	9
<i>Eye Surgery Fund :</i>							Tibbiya College Revenue Account :						
As per last Balance Sheet	2,603	8	9				Deficit to the end of 1952-53	1,77,595	15	3			
Add receipt in the year	20	4	0	2,623	12	9	Deficit onward till 1955-56	2,94,533	14	9	4,72,129	14	0
<i>Kitabun-Nabz :</i>							Tibbiya College Boarding House Account				2,755	0	6
As per last Balance Sheet	359	2	0				Tibbiya College Student Account				7,561	0	6
Add receipt for the year	39	0	0	398	2	0	Cash with State Bank of India, Aligarh (M. U. Fund Account)				2,556	9	0
Depreciation on Building				7,000	0	0							
Govt. Grant for Building				7,000	0	0							
<i>Depreciation on X-Ray Machine</i>													
As per last Balance Sheet	1,500	0	0										
Add depreciation during the year	500	0	0	2,000	0	0							
Advance from M. U.				1,71,446	10	6							
Net deficit carried over to Fund A/c. Balance Sheet													
As per last Balance Sheet	1,60,716	10	1										
Add deficit during the year	1,33,817	4	8	2,94,533	14	9							
TOTAL				8,16,454	7	9	TOTAL				8,16,454	7	9

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(12) Fund Account

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital in furniture, fittings and apparatus equipments				<i>Investments :</i>			
Reserve Against Orders				Rs. 5,000 at 4% U. P. State Dev. 1963			
Reserve Fund (Girls High School Account)				Building Account (W. College)			
Suspense Account				Furniture, fittings apparatus and equipment			
Undisbursed salaries				Cooling apparatus for mosque			
Sundry liabilities				Advance against Salaries			
Liability on account of Riding School contribution				<i>Outstanding Account :</i>			
Water cooling apparatus				As per last balance sheet			
Salaries payable				Less Receipt during the year			
Sale proceeds of bricks purchased out of Aftab Hall Common Room Fund							
<i>Cash Balances :</i>							
Reserve Fund				Add : Transaction during the year			
Floating Reserve Fund				Advance on Account			
Special Floating Reserve Fund				" " (Women's College)			
Trust Fund							
Building Fund				Permanent Advance			
				<i>Loans to :</i>			
				M. U. Provident Fund Account			
				Tib. College for non-Recurring Expenses			
				Medical Department			

(12) Fund Account Balance Sheet—(Contd.)

LIABILITIES				ASSETS									
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Depreciation Fund	4,10,517	2	10				M. U. Girls High School	4,000	0	0			
Engg. College Equipment	69,936	9	6				Sahibzada Sauid Ali Khan	10,000	0	0			
Engg. College & Technology	17,606	13	0				Tib. College for purchase & Sale of						
Tibbiya Coliege	2,556	9	0	8,81,666	7	11	Medicines	5,000	0	0			
							Games Fund	3,120	0	0	67,681	3	6
<i>Current Account Balances :</i>													
M. U. Girls High School Current A/c	6,766	13	6				Advance to Engineering College . .	2,57,782	15	8			
Cost of lost books of Lytton Library	1,202	4	7				„ Tib. College	1,71,446	10	6	4,29,229	10	2
Interest A/C (W. College)	552	6	0				Construction of Staff Quarters (Elec-				43,862	1	0
Library deposit Account	1,825	3	0				tricity Depptt.)						
Boys Fund Account (City School) . .	2,514	11	9	12,861	6	10	Women's College Construction A/C				3,26,567	0	0
							(G. Grant)						
Terminal Exam. Fee (Arts)	1,239	8	6				Construction of saifi Hostel	180	5	6			
„ „ (Science).	3,337	3	0				Tib. College Dawaktana A/C (advance						
Breakage of Chemistry Deptt. . . .	3,816	6	0				to meet the expenditure)	6,398	2	5			
„ Physics Deptt	314	4	3				Rock Feller Foundation A/C	781	0	0			
„ Geography Deptt.	13	0	0				Inter Varsity Athletic Games A/C . .	1,737	0	0			
„ Geology Deptt.	42	0	0				R. D. H. Account (Women's College)	9	14	0			
„ Property Deptt.	621	12	0				Staff Club (Women's College)	2,685	6	3			
							„ „ University Account	300	0	0	12,091	11	2
T. B. Patients	210	0	0										
							M.U. Non Recurring Grant for Sc.				22,502	10	6
							Equipment (W. College)						

T. B. Sanitorium	342 12 0		Liabilities Account	194 7 0	
M. U. School Museum	405 2 6	10,342 0 3	Boarding House Dues Account	424 2 9	
<hr/>					
M. U. School Montessori Section	2,972 0 0		Salary payable (Women's College)	8,377 14 0	
Mosque Fund	2,619 13 3		House rent " "	77 8 0	
Grave Yard Fund	504 0 3		Suspense Account " "	284 15 0	
Saifi Gold Account	2,500 0 0		Rent of Memon Manzil	76 3 6	
Rent of Yousuf Villa Nasheman	1,632 15 0		Rent of Wali Manzil	30 1 9	9,465 4 0
Foreign Study loan	4,217 6 2	14,446 2 8	<hr/>		
<hr/>					
			<i>Accrued Income :</i>		
<hr/>					
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits :</i>					
Agriculture College Account	8,194 1 6		Contribution from various departments of University	24,808 5 0	
Flying Club Account	5,903 7 4		UNESCO coupons Scheme	8,878 10 0	
Tarwala Bungalow Mosque Fund	102 8 0		Rs. 25,000 3% Funding loan 1966-68 (Women's College)	26,117 7 6	
Ballona Waqf Fund	104 12 3	14,304 13 1	Rs. 19,000 4% loan 1960-70 (Girls School)	18,100 0 0	77,904 1 6
<hr/>					
Administrative & Ministerial Staff Association	1,668 0 0		<hr/>		
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Blind School Amenities Fund	534 11 0		<i>Cash</i>		
H. H. The Rampur Donation for Political Sc. Books	2,209 2 0		At State Bank of India, Aligarh (Women's College)	60,187 12 10	
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Tafsir Class Expenses	171 10 0		At State Bank of India, Aligarh (Girls' School)	6,616 13 6	67,392 4 4
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(12) Fund Account Balance Sheet—(Contd.)

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Donation for Theology Books	3,300	0	0				
„ „ Islamic Studies (books)	8,702	0	0	General Provident Fund A/c			1,787 5 5
„ „ „ „ (building)	1,500	0	0	Govt. grant for special increment for teachers			1,488 0 0
„ „ Hindi & Sanskrit Books	100	0	0	Uny. P. F. contribution against Engg. College A/c			40 0 0
„ „ Blind School	1,375	2	6	19,566 9 6	Deficits :		
Water Charges	257	12	6	Revenue Account :			
Women's College Bus Account	1,100	0	0	As per last Balance Sheet	18,31,239	14 1	
Vendor's Security Deposit A/c	68	0	0	Revenue expenditure during the year	44,26,925	7 2	
Col. Haider Memorial Fund	10	0	0		62,58,165	5 3	
Rent of Shahjahan Manzil	242	0	0	Less Revenue receipts (Appendix A)	37,81,524	11 5	24,76,640 9 10
S. S. Dining Hall Account	88	13	0	Medical College Account			245 1 0
Rent of Md. Amin Hostel	154	0	0	Credit Note Debited by Bank			5,336 8 0
M. U. Industries Account	864	3	0	Engg. College Prospectus A/c			21 10 0
	32	0	0	2,816 12 6	Historical Research Account :		
Security Deposit Account	382	8	0	As per last Balance Sheet	25,784	13 0	
Security Deposit Account (W. College)	12,454	3	0	Add expenditure during the year	59,541	12 6	85,326 9 6
Electric Deptt. Accessories A/c	15,917	8	9				
Rent of Conference	72	0	0	Central Govt. Grants :			
Income Tax-Account	346	4	0	(1) Science books and journals for the Library, Rs. 1,00,000/-	2,120	2 0	

Convocation at Home Account	2 5 0				(2) Implementation of scheme of development in Geology of Rs. 20,000/-	69 13 9		
Old Boys' Association	37 4 0				(3) International Geography Seminar	15,082 10 9		
Salary Stamps	269 14 0	29,481 14 9			(4) Visit to Republic of China	400 0 0		
					(5) Construction of New Library Building	888 14 0		
Hire of Gowns	485 14 0				(6) U.G.C. grant of Rs. 1,54,000 for acquiring certain evacuee property in the vicinity of University	1,05,000 0 0	1,23,561 8 6	
Md. Ishaq Premium	27 8 0							
Ziaul Islam Premium	91 0 0							
Niamatullah Khan Premium	275 13 6							
Advance against Salaries (W. College)	25 0 0							
Blind School Account	598 2 3	1,503 5 9			Construction A/c for Unfinished Hostel out of Rs. 1,10,000/-Govt. loan	1,00,000 0 0		
					Paid during the year to Government	3,333 5 4	1,06,666 10 8	
Over Draft Bank Balance State Bank of India, Aligarh		2,32,989 7 9						
Unspent balance of Government grant (Central)	12,29,099 9 10							
Grants for special purposes U.P. Government Grant	43,096 7 6	12,72,196 1 4						
Loan from Medical College		6,32,000 0 0						
Provident Fund Account (W. College)	2,133 0 0							
Loan on Provident Fund Account (W. College)	1,327 0 0							
Interest on Provident Fund (W. College)	18 5 0							
Hospital Dues (Women's College)	278 13 6							
Dinner Account (W. College)	5 0 0							
Magazine Account (W. College)	1,732 4 4							
Donation Account (W. College)	2,048 0 0	7,542 6 6						
Balance out of Non-Recurring Government grant (Women's College)	2,310 9 0							
Building Fund (Women's College)	20,871 14 0							
M.U. Grant for Science Equipment (Women's College)	22,502 10 6							
U.P. Government grant for Building (Women's College)	25,000 0 0							

Appendix B

(12) Fund Account Balance Sheet—(contd.)

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Government grant for Building (Women's College)	4,00,000	0	0				
Proctorial fines	287	2	0				
U.P. Government grant for maintenance of Hostel (W. College)	14,135	15	3	4,85,108	2	9	
Petty Cash Account	0	0	6				
B.C. of Sheikh Abdullah	25	0	0				
<i>Advance payments :</i>							
S.S. Hall	26,044	9	0				
M.U. School B/House A/c	46,695	11	0				
M.U. Deposit Account	1,71,000	0	0	2,43,765	5	0	
Sale of publication, History Department	206	0	0				
Sale of publications, Islamic Studies	19	3	0				
Association of Scientific Workers of India (Aligarh Branch)	18	0	0	243	3	0	
Dr. Keith Lyll visit Account				3,911	0	0	
Electric Revenue Account				12,293	1	3	
Trust Fund Interest Account for Scholarships out of endowment a/c. Receipts	13,789	15	11				
Payments	10,122	0	0	3,667	15	11	
Construction of Women's College Hostel (G. Grant)				9,658	1	6	
Balance out of Government loan of Rs. 1,10,000/- for Unfinished Hostel				31,327	13	3	
<i>Scholarships and Medals :</i>							
(a) Sir Shah Md. Sulaiman Gold Medal	424	12	0				

(b) Expenditure for Education Department	10,600	0	0		
Watumal Foundation Scholarship	200	0	0		
Adriaah Scholarship	30	0	0		
Md. Amin Scholarship for University Students	4,250	8	0		
Md. Amin Scholarship for Engineering College Students	4,200	8	0		
(g) Farhat Memorial Prize	5,075	0	0		
(h) Haji Md. Zahoor Md. Saeed Scholarship	1,635	0	0		
(i) Donation from Sir Shah Md. Suleman	11,540	9	3		
(j) Donation from A.M. Salim for Lady Ali Shah Gold Medal	235	5	0		
(k) Donation from A.M. Mustafa for General Scholarship	1,000	0	0		
(l) Donation from Sir Agha Khan	5,000	0	0	44,191	10 3
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Depreciation Fund (Women's College) :					
1. On Buildings	7,500	0	0		
2. Apparatus and Appliances	1,500	0	0	9,000	0 0
Sir William Marris Scholarship A/c				75	8 0
Repayment of Government loan A/c	1,10,000	0	0		
Rs. 1,10,000/- for Unfinished Hostel (Paid during the year)	3,333	5	4	1,06,666	10 8
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TOTAL	49,37,491	13	6	TOTAL	49,37,491 13 6

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

APPENDIX A

Abstract Deficit and Surplus Account of M.U. Fund of all the Departments and All ied Institutions for the period ended 31st March, 1956

Departments	As per last Bal- ance Sheet	Deficit or Sur- plus as per Reve- nue a/c. during the year	Total Deficit or Surplus during the year	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Medical Department . . .	95,626 4 3	46,808 2 11	1,42,434 7 2	
2. Gardens and Lands . . .	58,910 13 6	28,711 4 9	87,622 2 3	
3. M.U. Gazette . . .	7,809 2 9	3,662 9 0	11,471 11 9	
4. Ahmadi School for the Blind . . .	2,191 12 0	3,786 15 0	5,978 11 0	
5. Conservancy Department . . .	44,401 14 6	23,967 9 3	68,369 7 9	
6. Polytechnic Department . . .	30,459 2 3	20,962 5 3	51,421 7 6	
7. Electricity Department . . .	+ 34,650 5 6	+ 6,208 7 0	+ 40,858 12 6	
8. Telephone Department . . .	6,933 14 0	3,596 9 0	10,530 7 0	
9. M. U. High School . . .	71,551 3 3	38,839 10 2	1,10,390 13 5	
10. M. U. City High School . . .	72,142 9 5	27,960 10 9	1,00,103 4 2	
11. M. U. City Branch School . . .	8,096 9 6	5,247 6 0	13,343 15 6	
12. Women's College . . .	1,57,514 3 5	1,34,204 14 0	2,91,719 1 5	
13. Girls' High School . . .	3,286 11 6	13,835 13 6	17,222 9 0	
14. Agriculture Farm and Fort . . .	61,187 11 8	20,261 7 9	81,449 3 5	
Property Department . . .	10,035 7 3	8,001 12 1	18,037 3 4	
Engineering College . . .	4,57,298 1 3	3,09,264 14 4	7,66,562 15 7	÷ 4,73,513 1 5
Deficit to the end of 1952-53 shown in the Engineering College Balance Sheet				
ditions and Alterations to Engi- neering College . . .	2,08,567 10 0	2,875 10 9	2,11,443 4 9	
Tibbiya College . . .	1,60,716 10 0	1,33,817 4 8	2,94,533 14 9	+ 1,77,595 15 3
Deficit to the end of 1952-53 Shown in the Tibbiya College Balance Sheet,				

19. Proctorial Department . . .	10,006 14 8	..	10,006 14 8	
20. Examination Department . . .	14,423 2 6	18,729 5 6	33,152 7 6	
21. Muslim University Revenue Account	3,84,630 6 0	3,07,358 3 5	77,272 2 11	
22. Institute of Ophthalmology	72,835 3 0	72,835 3 0	
23. Institute of Islamic Studies	41,597 14 6	41,597 14 6	
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TOTAL . . .	18,65,890 3 7	9,58,967 6 2	25,17,499 6 4	+6,51,109 0 8
	34,650 5 6	3,13,566 10 5	40,858 12 6	
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GRAND TOTAL . . .	18,31,289 14 1	6,45,400 11 9	24,76,640 9 10	+6,51,109 0 8
				31,27,749 10 6 }

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

APPENDIX B

Showing Unspent Balances of Central and Provincial Govts. Grants for 1955-56.

	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Central Govt. Grant:</i>			
1. For Post Graduate development in Physics (under Dr. P. S. Gill)	1,345	8	0
2. Research grant for Post Graduate development in Physics	31,848	7	9
3. For Post Graduate development in Botany	7,286	4	9
4. For Regional Survey in Geography	1,821	0	0
5. For Scheme re-oil from wild cassia varatus Chem.	..		
6. For Practical training scholarships (Engineering College)	1,710	5	0
7. For Sanskrit and Arabic Scholarships	..		
8. For research in chemical investigation of Kharif seeds	733	0	0
9. For Ophthalmology Building	5,000	0	0
10. For research scholarships (under Dr. P. S. Gill)	13,447	14	6
11. Special grant for purchase of equipment for Chemistry Deptt.	9,762	12	0
12. Special grant for equipment for Zoology Department	2	5	0
13. Special grant for equipment for Geology	16	14	0
14. Special grant for equipment for Botany	7,850	0	0
15. Special grant for equipment for Chemistry	4,846	4	9
TOTAL	85,670	11	9
16. For Library Building	17,125	0	0
17. For research and publication of History (Old)	4,942	13	6
18. For Books for Mathematics	9	4	7
19. For scholarships in Humanities	1,800	0	0
20. For development in Chemistry of Rs. 50,000/- for purchase of equipments	38,286	6	0
21. For development in Botany of Rs. 40,000/- for purchase of equipments	6,311	4	6
22. For development in Zoology of Rs. 50,000/- for purchase of equipments	0	2	6
23. For implementation of schemes of development in Zoology or Rs. 45,000/-	3,006	7	0
24. For implementation of schemes of development in Chemistry for Rs. 80,000/-			
25. For implementation of schemes of development in Bio-Chemistry for Rs. 75,000/-	38,716	15	3
26. For implementation of schemes of development in Botany for Rs. 70,000/-	19,824	5	6
27. For implementation of instruction for the Diploma Courses in En- gineering College	1,00,000	0	0
28. Non-recurring grant for Historical research	5,875	8	3
29. For Scientific research training Scholarships (7 & 5) under Dr. P. S. Gill	710	5	3
30. For Personal allowance to lecturers	8,415	2	0
31. For project for research in social tension (Philosophy Department) grant for 1954-55	5,808	13	0
32. Central Government grant of Rs. 5,000/- for fundamental research 1954-55	2,972	12	0
33. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 4,24,000/- for equipment for the development of Microwave Spectroscopy	3,60,807	3	0
34. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 50,000/- for purchase of books and journals and Scientific and technical subjects	21,118	10	9
35. Government grant of 2 lacs	6,279	5	0
36. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 50,000/- for development of scientific education and research in Chemistry	50,000	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
37. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 5,000/- for development of higher scientific education and research in Botany	5,000	0	0
38. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 30,000/- for development of higher scientific education and research in Zoology	25,033	7	3
39. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 40,000/- for development of higher scientific education and research in Geology	24,643	2	9
40. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 20,000/- for development of higher scientific education and research in Mathematics	19,522	15	3
41. Government grant for extension service for Rs. 10,000/- (2nd instalment)	7,200	10	0
42. Central Government grant of Rs. 5,000/- for individual research workers for fundamental research (1955-56)	5,000	0	0
43. U. G. C. grant of Rs. 3,337/8/- for study of Arabic Persian or Pali Sanskrit	1,687	8	0
44. Government grant re : arecannto scheme of Rs. 1,400/- under Chemistry Department	150	0	0
45. Central Social Welfare Board Grant of Rs. 2,500/- for the Blind School.		6	9
46. U. G. C. grant in system of examination	7,905	10	0
47. Central Government grant of Rs. 75,000/- (Recurring and non-Recurring) for M. U. Tib. College	74,766	14	0
48. U. G. C. grant for development of the High Altitude Research Observatory, Gulmarg for Rs. 48,000/-	2,48,000	0	0
Total	12,29,099	9	10

U. P. Government Grants :

49. Grant for Cosmic rays Azimeethal effect (under Dr. P. S. Gill) and study of rare events of cosmic rays using nuclear Emulsions and study of heavy mason	4,620	13	9
50. Grant for Saponins (under Dr. Farooq)	713	6	6
51. For research in Matrices (under Dr. S. M. Shah)	2,050	0	0
52. For research Integral Functions (under Dr. Farooq and Dr. Shah)	0	0	9
53. For research on insuline (under Dr. P. A. Rao)	1,913	5	6
54. For research on colouring material (under Dr. M. A. Aziz)	877	3	6
55. For research D.D.T.T.C.P. (under Dr. Omar Farooq)	1,723	4	0
56. For manufacture of Glucose	48	3	0
57. For Standardisation of Electronic circuit in Cosmic rays (under Dr. P.S. Gill)	352	12	6
58. For research on Eign Value of Matrices of Finaroda	997	0	0
59. For Preparation melta Phosphate and estimation of phosphorus, Deptt. of Chemistry	350	0	0
60. For research work in Physics (under Dr. P. S. Gill) for Mr. Rais Ahmad	1,150	0	0
61. For Scientific research under Dr. A. R. Qidwai of Chemistry Department	1,172	9	0
62. For Scientific research under Dr. A. M. Khan of Botany Department	214	9	0
63. For Petrological research of coal (under Dr. P. N. Ganju, Geology Department)	4,114	9	0
64. Grant from India Cultural Relations for Cultural Scholarships	6	0	0
65. For Chemistry of Steroids (under Dr. A. R. Kidwain, Chemistry Department)	2,420	0	10
66. For effect of environmental conditions on the development of root rot of cereals (under Dr. A. M. Khan Botany Department)	630	0	0
67. U. P. Government grant of Rs. 5,000/- for suvery of living conditions of ex-criminal tribes (Economics Deptt.) under temporary charge of Mr. K. A. Naqvi.	8,290	11	0

Rs. a. p.

68. U. P. Government grant for Tibbiya College	1,500	0	0
69. U. P. Government grant of Rs. 8,400/-/- for Mathematics Department (under Dr. Jamil Siddiqi) for research in generalized classes of Quasi Analytic function	8,400	0	0
70. U. P. Government grant for Tibbiya College	1,552	0	0
Total	43,096	7	6

(Sd.) OBaidur RAHMAN KILAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES							ASSETS						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provident Fund Account as per last Balance Sheet	20,86,712	11	9				Investments :						
Add : Members subscription and Departmental contribution, University and allied institutions	2,28,809	11	0				Rs. 36,000 @ 3% U. P. Loan 1961-66	32,731	14	0			
	<u>23,15,522</u>	6	9				Rs. 1,00,000 @ 4% U. P. Loan 1963	99,500	0	0			
							Rs. 40,000 @ 3% loan 1963-65	39,793	0	0			
							Rs. 5,000 @ 5½% C. P. T. Deb. of 1926	4,850	0	0			
Less: Provident Fund paid to members	1,36,033	7	8	21,79,488	15	1	Rs. 6,92,400 @ 4% loan 1960-70	7,28,751	4	0			
Investment Depreciation Fund				7,186	10	10	Rs. 2,76,500 @ 3% loan 1963-65	2,66,230	0	4			
Interest Account (Undistributed) as per last Balance Sheet	1,136	10	4				Rs. 60,000 @ 3% Ist Devl. loan 1970-75	52,730	7	6			
Add : Interest received during the year	54,192	8	5	55,329	2	9	Rs. 4,25,000 at 12 years P. O. N. S. C.	4,25,000	0	0			
							Rs. 1,43,000	1,43,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous Deposit A/c				18	15	0	Rs. 17,700 @ 3% Victory Loan 1957	17,434	8	0			
Mr. Rafi Rahmatullah's Account				8,082	4	6	Rs. 66,000 @ 3½% National Plan loan 1956	65,566	14	0			
Suspense Account				43	3	11	Rs. 5,000 at 7 Years National Saving Certificate	5,000	0	0			
University Loan Account				18,000	0	0	Rs. 20,000 @ 4% U. P. State Devl. loan 1967	19,900	0	0			
							Rs. 17,000 @ 4% U. P. State Devl. 2nd Issue	16,915	0	0	19,17,402	15	10
							Redeemed security worth Rs. 17,000 @ 4½% loan 1955-60.	9,320	13	0			

(13) **Provident Fund Account—Contd.**
Balance Sheet at on 31st March 1956—concl'd.

LIABILITIES					ASSETS							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
						Redeemed @ 3% U. P. loan 1953-55 portion of Rs. 1,00,156'4/-	156	4	0	9,477	1	0
						Loan Account :						
						(a) Loan to subscribers	1,07,957	7	5			
						(b) Building loan investment	200	0	0	1,08,157	7	5
						Proforma interest on National Saving Certificates				1,31,429	5	11
						Interest not received during the year 1954-55				14,212	10	0
						Outstanding Account (personal and University contribution) :						
						(a) M. U. Fund Account	57	2	0			
						(b) M. U. Women's College Account	2,133	0	0			
						(c) Electric Department	28	11	0	2,218	13	0
						Cash with the State Bank of India, Aligarh Current Account				85,250	14	11
TOTAL			22,68,149	4	1	TOTAL				22,68,149	4	1

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

Muslim University, Aligarh.

(14) Medical College Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956.

LIABILITIES						ASSETS							
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Individual Donations				23,99,578	12	8	Investments :						
Estate Donations				16,05,000	0	0	Rs. 1,00,000 @ 3% Victory loan 1957	1,00,750	0	0			
National Saving Scheme Certificate Investment Fund				1,20,000	0	0	Rs. 10,00,000 @ 3% Victory loan 1959-61	10,05,666	10	8			
Contribution to Medical Department for expenses of Organising Secretary payable to M. U. Fund Account	4,912	0	0				Rs. 21,00,000 @ 3% Ist Dev. loan 1960-70	20,82,257	2	5			
Contribution for Medical College Account keeping payable to M. U. Fund Account	2,000	0	0	6,912	0	0	Rs. 2,00,000 @ 3% U. P. loan 1961-66	2,10,591	13	3			
Interest Account :							Rs. 50,000 @ 4% Dev. loan 1963	49,750	0	0			
As per last Balance Sheet	7,42,340	0	7				Rs. 2,80,000 @ 3% Conversion loan 1946	2,86,449	12	3			
Add: Receipt during the year	1,16,082	12	0				Rs. 1,00,000 @ 3% Funding loan 1966-68	1,04,490	4	9			
Add: Misc. Refunds	25,073	0	0				Rs. 37,500 G. P. Notes 1957	37,476	5	0			
	8,83,495	12	7				Rs. 1,00,000 G. P. Notes 1957	1,00,000	0	0			
Less : Expenditure	1,28,655	14	0	7,54,839	14	7	Rs. 1,20,000 National Saving Scheme Certificates (12 years)	1,20,000	0	0	40,97,432	0	4
Medical Study Loan:							Purchase and sale of medicines :						
As per last Balance Sheet	9,068	5	3				As per last Balance Sheet	1,09,158	10	11			
Add : amount received during the year	15,000	0	0				Add : Expenditure during the year	830	1	6			
	24,068	5	3				Less Receipt during the year	1,09,988	12	5	1,07,918	10	11
Less amount paid during the year	11,777	4	0	12,291	1	3	Sundry Liabilities Account :	2,070	1	6	700	0	0
							Advance on account				4,408	4	9

(14) Medical College Account—*contd.*
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1956—concl'd.

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits :</i>					
1. Suspense Account	75	11 6	Salary payable		3,144 0 0
2. House Rent	282	11 9	<i>Loan Account :</i>		
3. Lab. Income	275	8 0	M. U. Fund Account	6,32,000	0 0
4. Prospectus Account	61	7 0	Addition and Alteration to Engg.		
5. Pathology Exam. a/c.	166	11 0	College	25,000	0 0
6. Blood Test Fee	103	0 0			6,57,000 0 0
7. Govt. grant for Medical Students gift	948	10 0	Grindley Bank Account		9,402 4 6
8. Income from Rent of Medhurst	375	0 0	Cash Book Balance on 31-3-1956		20,905 3 3
TOTAL		49,00,910 7 9	TOTAL		49,00,910 7 9

(Sd.) ORAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(15) Female Education Association Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES			ASSETS					
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a. p.
Reserve Fund Investment	1,71,581	2 10				Investments :		
Current Account	15,574	10 6	1,87,155	13 4		Rs. 25,000/- at 3% Funding Loan 1966-68	26,117	7 6
						Rs. 80,000/- at 4% State Development loan 1965	79,600	0 0
						Rs. 1,500/- @ 3% Conversion loan 1946	1,511	13 4
						Rs. 30,000/- @ 3% loan 1963-65	29,953	2 0
						Rs. 4,500/- @ 4% loan 1960-70	4,398	12 0
						Rs. 30,000/- 7 years National Savings Certificates (30-3-1962)	30,000	0 0
						Cash Book Balance		15,574 10 6
TOTAL			1,87,155	13 4		TOTAL		1,87,155 13 4

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(16) M. U. Deposit Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a	p.		Rs.	a	p.
<i>All India Muslim Educational Conference:</i>				<i>All India Muslim Educational Conference Investments :</i>			
Current Account	1,067	2	0	Rs. 1,71,500 @ 3% Conversion loan 1946 at cost	1,16,620	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,37,151	12	0	Rs. 21,000 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at cost	20,531	12	0
Provident Fund	5,111	13	0				
<i>Duty Society Account :</i>				<i>All India Muslim Educational Conference P. F. Investments :</i>			
Duty Society	23,390	8	2	Rs. 4,600 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at cost	5,534	4	2
Construction of Society Building	8,600	0	0				
R. D. H. Account	14,768	8	0				
<i>Karnal Waqf :</i>				<i>Karnal Waqf Investment :</i>			
Current Account	15,675	5	1	Rs. 1,00,000 @ 4% loan 1955-60	1,00,468	12	0
Karnal Waqf Investment	1,09,468	12	0	<i>Staff Securities Investments :</i>			
<i>Securities :</i>				Rs. 750 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at cost	738	12	0
Staff Securities	500	0	0	Rs. 250 @ 3% Conversion loan 1946	241	6	6
Personal Deposits	13,509	0	0	Rs. 150 @ 3% conversion loan 1946	144	13	6
Building Contractors security	47,403	0	0	<i>Deposit with Hydro Electric Engineer Roorkee :</i>			
M. U. Cashier's Security	695	8	0	Post office Cash Certificate of Rs. 2,840 & Rs. 2,500	4,937	4	0
Rashid Ahmad's security	14	12	0				
Compounder's security	158	12	0				

Electric Deposit Security . . .	1,760	13	0		
City High School B/H Security . .	50	0	0		
Horticulture Inspector's Security .	500	0	0		
Flour Mill Security . . .	1,000	0	0		
Security Deposit for Tib. College .	635	10	3		
Security of Zamir Hasan Naqvi . .	500	0	0		
Security Deposit for coal . . .	250	0	0		
Vendor's security deposit . . .	903	8	0		
Fazal Abbas Abbasi Cashier's Security .	500	0	0	6,273	7 3

General Reserve Investments :

Rs. 550 @ 4% loan 1960-70 at cost	541	3	0		
Rs. 5,300 @ 3% loan 1961-66 at cost	5,001	14	0		
Rs. 25,000 @ 3% U. P. loan 1961-66 at cost	23,963	4	0		
Rs. 50,000 @ 3% G. P. Notes 1963-65 at cost	44,111	7	8		
Rs. 1,00,000 @ 3% Victory loan 1957	1,00,791	10	8		
Rs. 25,000 @ 3% G. P. notes 1963-65 at cost	24,159	13	8		
Rs. 25,000 @ 3% G. P. notes 1963-65 at cost.	24,155	3	9	2,22,724	8 9

Electric Department :

Electric Accessories . . .	38,516	4	4		
Electric Department Revenue A/c .	60,655	3	5		
Electric Department Deposit A/c .	5	10	0		
Provident Fund loan . . .	147	0	0		
Provident fund Account . . .	110	0	0	99,434	1 9

Miscellaneous Accounts :

Dr. Zakir Husain Fund . . .	2,325	11	3		
Petty Cash Account . . .	10	0	0		
Exchange and Commission . . .	208	2	0		
Blind School Revenue Account . .	996	3	6		
Salary paid in Advance . . .	48	13	0	3,588	13 9

Club & Societies Account . . .				3,409	14 0
Over draft Account . . .				377	4 3
<i>Miscellaneous Accounts :</i>					
Donation from members of Court .	12,105	4	0		
Advance on account . . .	2,660	11	1		
All India Economics Conference Account . . .	61	4	0		
Federation Account . . .	64	12	3		
Interest Account . . .	90,193	1	10		
Islamic History and Culture Fund	675	15	5		
Income Tax deducted on investment	447	3	0	1,06,208	3 7

Outstandings . . .	30,081	15	6		
Cash with State Bank, Muzaffargarh	15,675	5	1		
Loan to M. U. Fund Account . .	1,66,000	0	0		

(16) M. U. Deposit Account—Contd.
Balance Sheet as on 31 March, 1956—Concl'd.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Indian Political Conference . . .	24	9	9				
Refund loan Account . . .	2,855	10	2				
Staff Club Account . . .	1,478	15	9				
M. Mubarak Hasan Account . . .	4,714	9	0	[9,073	12	8	
Md. Amin Hostel Account . . .	259	12	3				
N. C. C. Account . . .	1,137	10	0				
Poor Student Fund . . .	1,499	0	10				
Rent of Sarfaraz House . . .	438	8	0				
Recovery of Govt. money . . .	250	0	0	[3,584	15	1	
Refugee students Account . . .	22	2	3				
Suspense Account . . .	54,826	8	6				
Sir Salar Jung Scholarship . . .	58	11	0				
Scholarship for Arabic Students . . .	294	6	0				
V. C.'s Fund . . .	7,461	0	8	62,662	12	5	
Tarwala Bungalow Mosque . . .	10	1	6				
K. B. S. Abdullah's 80th Birth day Fund . . .	360	0	0				
Library Deposit . . .	25	0	0				
Kashmir needy student fund . . .	750	0	0				
I. S. S. Fund . . .	2,108	12	6	[3,253	14	0	
M. U. Industries Account . . .	1,720	0	0				
General Reserve . . .	541	3	0				
Syed Husain Chairs' A/c . . .	16,331	15	0				
Syed Husain Fellowship A/c . . .	4,200	0	0	22,793	2	0	
I. S. I. Unit Aligarh Branch . . .				1,875	0	0	
TOTAL . . .				6,96,287	11	3	6,96,287 11 3

(Sd.) ORAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(17) Abstract Revenue Account of the M. U. Fund

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE						INCOME							
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(A) Muslim University including Faculties of Theology, Arts and Science Departments				26,37,964	2	7	(A) Muslim University including Faculties of Theology, Arts and Science Departments				29,45,322	6	0
(B) Other Departments :							(B) Other Departments :						
1. Medical Department				1,15,857	10	0	1. Medical Departments				69,049	7	1
2. Conservancy Department				36,274	1	9	2. Conservancy Department				12,306	8	6
3. Property Department				14,708	6	4	3. Property Department				6,706	10	3
4. Garden and Lands				30,182	11	0	4. Garden and Lands				1,471	6	3
5. Agriculture Farm and Fort A/c.				52,145	5	6	5. Agriculture Farm and Account				31,883	13	9
6. M. U. Gazette Account				3,780	1	0	6. M. U. Gazette Account				117	8	0
7. Examination Department				2,13,214	6	6	7. Examination Department				1,94,485	1	0
8. Electricity Department				1,24,903	9	9	8. Electricity Department				1,31,112	0	9
(C) Allied Institutions :							(C) Allied Institutions :						
1. College of Engg. and Techno				3,99,585	9	10	1. College of Engg. and Technology				90,320	11	6
2. Polytechnic Department				50,206	11	6	2. Polytechnic Department				29,244	6	3
3. Telephone Section				4,926	9	0	3. Telephone Section				1,330	0	0
4. Tibbiya Collge				1,88,842	15	8	4. Tibbiya College				55,025	11	0
5. M. U. School				79,706	6	0	5. M. U. School				40,866	11	10
6. M. U. City High School				66,386	0	3	6. M. U. City High School				38,425	5	6
7. M. U. City Branch School				6,529	1	0	7. M. U. City Branch School				1,281	11	0
8. Women's College				1,79,253	9	0	8. Women's College				45,048	11	0
9. M. U. Girls' School				48,564	8	6	9. M. U. Girls' School				34,728	11	0
10. Ahmadi School for the Blind				4,960	7	0	10. Ahmadi School for the Blind				1,173	8	0
11. Institute of Ophthalmology				1,24,374	9	9	11. Institute of Ophthalmology				51,539	6	9
12. Addition and Alteration to Engineering College				2,960	10	9	12. Addition and alteration to Engg. College				85	0	0
13. Institute of Islamic Studies				41,597	14	6	Net Deficit during the year				6,45,400	11	9
TOTAL				44,27,925	7	2	TOTAL				44,26,925	7	2

(Sd). OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(18) Muslim University Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Science and Misc. Departments)
For the year ended 31st March 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Salaries :			I. Grant-in-aid:		
(a) Teaching Staff	7,85,314	10 0	(i) Central Govt.		
(b) Administrative Staff	93,758	10 0	1. Block Grant	11,11,237	0 0
(c) Ministerial Staff	1,20,930	1 6	2. Central Govt. Adhoc Grant	6,00,000	0 0
(d) Technical & Vocational Staff	93,289	14 6	3. U.G.C. Grant to meet the Defi- cit	5,50,000	0 0
(e) Subordinate Staff	43,666	13 0			22,61,237 0 0
(f) Temporary Staff in leave vacancy	55,351	3 0	(ii) U. P. Govt. Grant:		
(g) Temporary Staff in Balance sheet	1,928	12 9	1. General	65,400	0 0
(h) Salaries Ury. Chokidars	5,716	8 0	2. B. Ed. Stipends	4,000	0 0
		11,99,956 8 9			68,400 0 0
II. Dearness Allowance	2,60,150	9 0	(iii) States :		
III. Provident Fund	61,560	3 6	1. Rampur Grant	6,000	0 0
IV. Gratuities	1,080	0 0	2. Sir Salar Jung Estate Grant	1,187	1 0
V. General T.A.	28,089	15 3			7,187 1 0
VI. T. A. to E.C. members	3,202	1 0	2. Interest on Investments :		
VII. Allowances	7,680	10 9	1. Permanent Endowments	89,887	8 0
		3,617,63 7 6	2. Permanent Reserve Funds	59,650	0 0
			3. Special Floating Reserve Funds	12,196	4 0
					1,61,733 12 0
Other Expenses :			3. Waqfs and Endowments :		
A. University Main Deptts.			1. Kamal Waqf	2,000	0 0
(Faculty of Arts, Science and Central Offices)					2,000 0 0
I. Contingencies			4. Royalties :		
Deptt. of English	100	0 0	M. U. Press	2,416	5 0
Department of History	148	5 3			2,416 5 0
Department of Political Science	101	12 6	5. Fees from Students :		
Department of Philosophy	150	0 0	1. Tuition Fee :		
Department of Economics	100	0 0	(i) Faculty of Theology, Arts and Sci- ence	1,75,320	21 9
Department of Commerce	45	3 3			

Department of Arabic	18 15 9		(ii) " " (Outstanding)	66,636 0 3	
Department of Persian	50 0 0		(iii) " " (Enhanced)	38,325 0 0	
Department of Urdu	50 0 0		(iv) Admission fee	11,719 0 0	
Department of Sanskrit & Hindi	50 0 0		(v) Transfer Certificate Fee	4,250 8 0	
Department of Law (including water charges)	146 5 0	960 9 9	(vi) Business Training Class Fee	672 8 0	2,96,923 12 0
Department of Education (including offices)	627 7 9		6. Rents:		
Department of Mathematics	150 0 0		1. Boarding House	36,996 9 0	
Department of Military Science	49 12 0		2. Residential Quarters and Bungalows	50,517 3 0	
Business Training Classes	174 9 0		3. Electric fittings in Residential Quarters	2,273 10 0	
Vice Chancellor's Office	1,743 4 9		4. Society Garden Quarters	275 0 0	
PVC's Office	808 6 0		5. Society Garden Buildings	660 0 0	90,722 6 0
Registrar's Office	25,328 11 3		6. Shops and Stalls	287 0 0	287 0 0
Central Accounts Office	3,464 11 6		7. Contributions:		
Boarding House Accounts Office	1,765 7 0		1. Medical College (Account Keeping)	2,000 0 0	
Steward's Office	238 8 0	34,450 13 3	2. Medical College for 1/2 Expenses of Organising Secretary (Medical Department)	5,074 0 0	7,074 0 0
Dean's Offices :			3. Collection Charges :		
1. Faculty of Theology	50 0 0		(i) P. and S. Unani Dawakhana	25 0 0	
2. Faculty of Arts	396 11 3		(ii) Staff Club	300 0 0	
3. Faculty of Science	172 12 0		(iii) Old Boys Association	50 0 0	
Proctor's Office	337 11 0		(iv) Work Charge Establishment	32,010 12 0	32,385 12 0
Proctorial Deptt. (Senior Proctorial Monitor)	98 11 0		8. Fines :		
Lytton Library	2,255 15 0		1. Late payment of Fees, Class Discipline	245 14 0	
Information Office	236 5 0		2. Library Fines	745 8 0	991 6 0
Office of the Building Deptt.	1,029 6 9				
Nazim Diniyat Shia	91 9 6				
Nazim Diniyat Sunni	477 13 0	5,146 14 6			
2. Lab : Running Expenses :					
Psychological Lab.	1,019 6 6				

Cemetery Expenses	55	10	9	
Entertainment Expenses	7,663	6	9	
Liveries (General)	9,431	3	9	
Extension Lecture	1,848	8	0	20,364

Excursions:

1. Department of Commerce	300	0	0	
2. Department of Law	200	0	0	
3. Department of Philosophy	100	0	0	
4. Department of Zoology	2,000	0	0	
5. Department of Botany	857	7	0	
6. Department of Geography (Field Survey)	1,200	2	3	
7. Department of Geology	2,190	7	0	6,848 0 0

Rent of Conf. Hall with Electricity	1,334	10	0	
Electric charges Lecture rooms and offices	32,875	9	6	
Electric Charges (V. C.'s House)	467	7	0	
Telephone rents	2,518	0	0	
Improvement of Uny. Lands	1,822	12	0	
Fire Insurance Premiums (Library and Science Labs.)	873	12	0	
Interest on loans	8,676	14	0	48,569 0 0

Exchange and Commission	240	9	0	
V. C.'s Car (Petrol and Mobil Oil)	1,371	10	6	
University Car expenses	1,697	14	9	
V.G.'s car (Registration and Insurance tyres etc.)	1,798	11	0	
Station Wagon Expenses	957	5	3	
Unforeseen Expenses	84,992	15	9	17,62,538 5 2

(18) M. U. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Sc. & Misc. Deptt.)—(Contd.)

EXPENDITURE	INCOME		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Cataloguing Accessories	1,578	0	0
Sir Syed Day Expenses	434	2	0
University Art Gallery and Museum	650	0	0
Night Watch Expenses (Proctorial			
Deptt.)	187	1	0
		93,908	5 3
4. <i>Printing and Binding Charges :</i>			
Deptt. of Education	238	7	9
Registrar's Office	15,916	8	3
Central Account Office (Including Ac-			
counts Register)	2,895	15	0
B. H. Accounts Office (including Ac-			
counts Register)	1,471	10	3
Dean's Office (Arts)	786	8	9
Dean's Office (Science)	876	11	6
Budget and Audit Reports	2,258	7	0
Lytton Library Binding	4,019	12	0
Printing and Hand Lists of new addi-			
tions (Library)	200	7	0
Binding of MSS (Library)	1,511	0	0
Binding of books and journals (Law			
Deptt.)	300	0	0
5. <i>Publication and Advertisements :</i>			
Advertisement charges	9,497	4	0
		39,972	11 6
6. <i>Repairs of Buildings, Roads, and</i>			
<i>Typewriters :</i>			
Annual repairs of Buildings	22,743	10	0
Petty Works	779	15	9
Repairs of Roads	8,603	0	0
Repairs of Cycles (Proctorial Depart-			
ment).	271	2	0
Repairs of Typewriters (Proctorial Deptt.)	49	0	0
		32,446	11 9

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
5. V.C.'s House Rent	1,716	0	0				
6. Guest House	799	4	0				
7. Staff Club	1,404	0	0	7,739	0	0	
<hr/>							
10. Scholarships, Prizes and Medals :							
1. Out of Revenue							
(a) Islamic Studies	1,965	0	0				
(b) Sanskrit	240	0	0				
(c) B.Ed. Stipends	4,120	0	0				
(d) Studentships	14,690	0	0	21,015	0	0	
<hr/>							
Out of general savings	8,471	11	9	8,471	11	9	
Expenditure incurred during the year 1953-54 under the head Islamic Studies but not closed with Revenue	5,561	14	6	5,561	14	6	
Expenditure against excess credits of previous years in Revenue Account	1,04,999	13	0	1,04,999	13	0	
<hr/>							
1. University main Departments (Faculty of Arts, Science, Theology and offices)							
1. Purchase of apparatus and appliances							
Deptt. of Philosophy	4,851	10	0				
Deptt. of Education	2,207	10	0				
Deptt. of Physics	41,128	2	6				
Deptt. of Geography	3,212	13	0				
Deptt. of Geology	5,377	11	6				
Microscope (Deptt. of Geology)	3,732	2	0				
Platinumwares (Deptt. of Geology)	1,491	0	0	62,001	1	0	
<hr/>							
2. Purchase of Maps, Charts, Books and Periodicals							
Maps and Charts							
Deptt. of Geography	1,433	12	0				
Books and Periodicals (Lytton Library)	8,557	14	0	9,991	10	0	

(18) M.U. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Sc. and Misc. Deptts.)—(Contd.)

	EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4. Purchase of Typewriters, Duplicators and Cycles.						
(a) Typewriters and Duplicators						
Economic Deptt.	900	0	0			
Law Deptt.	429	9	9			
Registrar's Office	1,383	15	6	2,713	9	3
Chemistry Deptt.	1,103	15	9			
Treasurer's Office	1,326	6	6			
Sanskrit & Hindi Deptt.	899	13	6			
Mathematics Deptt.	1,007	8	0			
V.C.'s Office	899	13	6			
Geology Deptt.	875	0	0	6,112	9	3
(b) Cycles						
Proctorial Deptt.	476	5	0			
B. H. Accounts Office	248	5	0			
Treasurer's Office	224	3	8			
Building Deptt.	163	8	0			
Registrar's Office	224	3	0	1,336	8	0
5. Printing, Binding and Publications						
Printing of new Calendar (Registrar's Office)	374	6	0			
Publication of Monograph (English)	394	4	0			
Publication books (Arabic)	989	0	0			
Publication of books (Urdu)	491	13	6			
Publication of Hindi Monograph	299	11	6			
Publication of books (Physics Department)	750	0	0	3,299	3	0
Publications of periodicals (Mathematics Deptt.)	500	0	0			
Binding of old Accounts Registers (Treasurer's Office)	140	0	0			
Publication of Monograph (Zoology Deptt.)	2,587	11	0			

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Binding of printed Urdu and Persian books (Library) . . .	845	4	0	
Printing of MSS Descriptive Catalogue (Library) . . .	79	0	0	
Printing of Inaugural Addresses (Library) . . .	463	14	0	
			4,615	13 0

6. *Electric Installation Accessories :*

Deptt. of Geography (Ceiling Fans)	434	14	3	
University Guest House . . .	194	4	6	
History Deptt.	1,445	9	6	
Philosophy Department . . .	294	10	0	
Economics Deptt.	550	0	0	
Department of Law	95	0	0	
Department of Chemistry . . .	..		
Hindi and Sanskrit Deptt. . .	1,221	4	0	4,235 10 3
Deptt. of Botany	740	9	0	
Shia Nazim Section	224	14	0	
Extension of Service Lines . .	85	14	9	
Ceiling Fans and Flourescent lights in Library and lecture Rooms (Economics Deptt.) . . .	1,498	12	3	
Flourescent tube (Mathematics Deptt.)	205	0	0	
Installation of 2 Ceiling fans (Building Deptt.)	487	9	9	
Residential Quarters	638	13	6	
Lytton Library	696	14	3	
Elec. Accessories for lecture rooms, Offices and Quarters . . .	1,370	10	9	
Repairs and maintenance of Pumping Sets	1,296	2	0	7,245 4 3

(18) M. R. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Sc. and Misc. Departments)—(Contd.)

	EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
7. General and other Misc. Expenses :				
Cyclostyling of Synopses Bibliographies (Deptt. of Arts)	2,851	10 0		
Cyclostyled composition under graduate classes (English Deptt.)	1,099	12 0		
Symposium Expenses (Physics Deptt.)	3,990	0 0		
Testing, Cleaning of Gas and Water Pump Line (Chem. Deptt.)	1,750	0 0	9,691	6 0
Statistical Training (Economics Deptt.)	1,992	12 6		
Court Expenses including Sirohi Waqf and Rusi Mistri's case	1,605	4 0		
Gas Water fittings for newly built laboratories (Botany)	2,486	10 6		
Survey instruments (Geog. Deptt.)	960	0 0		
Repairs of old instruments (Geog. Deptt.)	2,299	8 0		
Cataloguing and indexing of Seminar Library	489	0 0		
Mounting and Binding of Maps (Geology Deptt.)	296	10 6		
Free Foreign Scholars	2,844	2 0	10,973	15 6
Leave salary contribution to Dr. A. Haq	403	14 0		
Pension contribution to Dr. A. Haq	794	0 0	1,197	14 0
Purchase of Law Reports	242	14 0		
Developments of University grounds and other lands	24,596	15 0	24,739	13 0

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Repayments of Govt. loan to Rs. 1,10,000	3,333	5	4						
Polishing and repair of furniture (Economics Deptt.)	266	0	0						
Remuneration to Editors for pre- paration of Persian Text books (Persian Deptt.)	2,100	0	0	5,699	5	4			
Repairs of typewriters (Commerce Department)	375	0	0						
Purchase of Crockery (Property De- partment)	439	12	9						
Fumigation vault for MSS (Lib- rary)	350	0	0	1,164	12	9			
<i>2. Building Department :</i>									
<i>A. Construction of Buildings etc.</i>									
Hand Pumps and Water Pipes Line (Residential Quarters)	861	5	0						
New Roads	691	12	0						
Glass House with temperature and air conditioning a part of Glass House	4,232	6	0	5,785	7	0			
Sanitary improvements	3,307	13	0						
Laying of roof in common room of Sahib Bagh main Building (S.S. Engineering Hall)	3,846	8	0	7,154	5	0			
Conversion of a room into bath room (Urdu Department)	875	7	0						
Installation of sanitary fittings in the existing Bath Room	1,309	8	0						
Rehabilitation of M.U. City Branch School (Qazi Para, Aligarh)	1,456	10	0	3,641	9	0			

(18) M.U. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts Science and Misc. Deptts).— (Contd.)

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Construction of a partition wall in the office of Shia Theology	398	0 0			
Construction of an Irrigation tank for Green House	193	12 0			
Barbed Wire fencing around Science Blocks	2,319	0 0			
Purchase of tools and plants for Building Department	380	0 0			
Construction of iron wall racks (Central Accounts Office)	883	13 0	4,174	0 0	
Modernisation of road within University Compound	7,222	11 0			
Addition and Alteration in the M.U. Hospital	1,984	4 0	9,206	15 0	
Sanitary fittings in No. 3 University Road	1,265	1 0			
Construction of a kitchen in No. 2 University Road	2,345	0 0			
Renovation of Vilayat Manzil	183	8 0			
Additions and Alterations to No. 4 University Road	11,148	14 0			
Additions and Alteration to Willingdon Pavilion	1,543	0 0	16,485	7 0	
I. Faculty of Science :					
Electricity installation in the new Mycology Annexe	1,470	0 0			
Sanitary installations in the existing bath room (Botany Department)	1,849	2 0			
Laying of water supply and gas fittings for Geology Department	1,257	0 0			
Installations of sanitary fittings in the bath room (Picture Gallery)	1,260	8 0			

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provision of furning chambers and a room in the Bio-Chemistry Sec.	1,170	1	0						
Sanitary fitting in existing bath room Zoology Department	2,117	15	0						
Construction of a culvert at the approach to a garage at the Physics Department	521	6	0	9,646	0	0			
<hr/>									
2. Faculty of Engineering :									
Construction of a shed and laying of foundation for the installation of Hydraulic Lift in Engineering Work-shop	2,399	5	6	2,399	5	6			
<hr/>									
3. Faculty of Arts :									
Providing a bath room for staff with sanitary fittings (History Department)	1,700	0	0						
Providing sky lights in the eastern and western Upper galleries of Nizam Museum	538	13	0						
Construction of room of Asbestos cement double roofing for History Department	1,286	10	0						
Extension of first floor in S.M. East for providing additional accommodation for class rooms	25,095	11	0						
Sanitary installation in the existing latrines for Geography, English and Hindi Departments	2,100	4	0						
Additions Alteration work in Hindi and Sanskrit Department	837	10	0						

(18) M.U. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Sc. and Misc. Departments)—(Contd.)

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Renovation of Zahoor Ward Building for Housing the Institute of Islamic Studies	296	0 0	31,855	0 0	
<i>4. Faculty of Medicines :</i>					
Construction of latrine with sanitary fittings for Unani Dawakhana	29	0 0			
Minor additions and alterations to Unani Dawakhana	1,988	4 0	2,017	4 0	
<i>Schools and Colleges:</i>					
<i>1. M.U. High School (Minto Circle) .</i>					
Construction of an irrigation syphon in Minto Circle	453	8 0	453	8 0	
<i>2. M.U. Cūy High School:</i>					
Construction of a room for Tailoring class	1,954	10 0			
<i>3. Blind School:</i>					
Construction of a boundary wall at Blind School	4,112	5 0	6,066	15 0	
<i>Women's College:</i>					
Construction of a verandah in Teacher's Residential Quarters	558	8 0	558	8 0	

Miscellaneous :

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Reconstruction of Grave yard Boundary wall	1,599	0	0						
Installation of Sanitary fittings in room No. 9 University Road	3,440	3	0						
Construction of irrigation channel in the University campus	3,685	11	0						
Converting existing gate into a room and providing a new entrance of Morrison Court	1,067	4	0						
Renovation of a room for use as isolation cubical and clinical laboratories	2,378	1	0	12,170	3	0			

Administrative Offices :

Distempering of Strachey Hall	8,500	0	0			
Sanitary fittings in the Council Bath Room	307	8	0			
Urinal and wash basins in the offices of Proctor and Dean, Faculty of Arts with Sanitary fittings	1,113	0	0			
Laying of pucca floor in the court yard of Baitus Salar	499	5	0	10,419	13	0

Residential Quarters :

Sanitary installations at No. 7 University Road	853	15	0			
Sanitary installation at No. 8, Shibli Road (Two sets)	1,680	0	0			
Construction of Indian type latrines in the old English House	607	13	0	3,141	12	0

(18) M.U. Revenue Account (Faculties of Arts, Sc. and Misc. Deptts.)—(Contd.)

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Minor improvement to the residential houses with rental value of Rs. 30 and less	2,972	11	0	2,972	11	0	
<i>Aftab Hall :</i>							
Construction of a new room building, Aftab Hall	4,194	2	0	4,194	2	0	
<i>Sir Syed Hall :</i>							
Distempering of Common room and provision of sun shades of S.S. Hall	1,859	6	0				
Brick apron 4' wide allround S.M. East Hostel S.S. Hall	1,075	0	0	2,934	6	0	
<i>V.M. Hall :</i>							
Supplying and erecting over-head water tank for the kitchen of Nasrullah hostel and laying of supply lines etc.	1,422	6	0				
Completion of a cooking range at the kitchen Nasrullah Hostel	921	8	0	2,343	14	0	
<i>Additions and Alterations :</i>							
Residential Buildings	8,866	9	0				
Non-residential buildings	5,981	11	0	14,848	4	0	
				26,34,630	13	3	
				+3,333	5	4	
Surplus during the year				3,07,358	3	5	
TOTAL				29,45,322	6	0	
				TOTAL			

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: SEPTEMBER 26, 1939/ASVINA 4, 1881 25

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(19) Medical Department Revenue Account —(Contd.)

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Poison Almirah	200	10	3				
Card Index Cabinet	205	9	9				
Medicine Cub-board	1,325	10	3	2,716	9	3	
<i>Salaries</i>							
Ministerial Staff	2,697	9	0				
Tech. and Voc. Staff (Medical)	35,800	15	6				
Tech. and Voc. Staff (Drug Store)	2,478	13	6				
Subordinate Staff	2,375	5	0	42,752	11	0	
<i>Dearness Allowance</i>							
(a) Medical	13,059	3	0				
(b) Drug Stores	980	0	0	14,039	3	0	
Allowance	2,101	13	6				
Provident Fund	2,297	13	0	4,399	10	6	
TOTAL				1,15,857	10	0	
				TOTAL			1,15,857 10 0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hon'y. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : SEPTEMBER 26, 1959/ASVINA 4, 1881 2961

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(22) Gardens and Lands Revenue Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Salaries:—</i>				<i>Gardens and Lands</i>			
Tech. & Voc. Staff	4,781	13	0	Central Zone Gardens			
Subordinate Staff (Main)	573	8	0	(i) Orchard	620	0	0
Subordinate Staff (Other Gardens)	2,231	12	0	(ii) Vegetable and other Products	41	4	0
Dearness Allowance	88,02	14	0	(iii) Sale of grass and flowers	540	2	3
Provident Fund	117	4	0	(iv) Sale of Plants	86	0	0
<i>Gardens and Lands</i>				(v) Bhusha, Gram Fodder & Karab	184	0	0
A. Central Zone Gardens							1,471 6 3
Cycle Allowance	125	0	0				
Kamera Labour	4,527	3	0	Deficit during the year			28,711 4 9
Manure	315	15	3				
Seeds	122	13	0				
Plants and Shrubs	223	6	6				
Implements	108	13	0				
Watering Charges	2,010	10	6				
Contingencies	4	12	6				
Miscellaneous	483	6	6				
University a Flowers Show	157	0	6	Brought Forward			
B. Other attached Central Zone Gardens:							
1. S.S. Hall							
(a) Water Charges	695	1	0				
(b) Manure, plants seeds and other Miscellaneous Expenses	170	9	0				
2. Engineering College:							
(a) Watering Charges	527	14	9				
(b) Manure, plants, seeds and other Misc. Expenses	72	0	0				
<i>Gardens and Lands:</i>							
Cemented Gumlas and Box for Mosque	500	0	0				
Development of plots adjacent to the post office and the Union	451	12	0				

(22) Gardens and Lands Revenue Account—(Contd.)

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Purchase of Lawn-mower	598	2 0			
Contribution of Lily Pond	250	0 0	1,799	14 0	
<i>Physics Department:</i>					
Watering Charges	68	4 0			
Manure, plants Seeds and other Misc Expenses	32	0 8	100	12 6	
<i>Botany, Chemistry and Zoology Department :</i>					
Watering Charges	409	9 0			
Manure, Seeds, plants and other Misc Expenses	618	11 0	1,028	4 0	
<i>Other Gardens</i>					
1. V.M.Hall.					
Other Expenses	638	6 0	638	6 0	
2. Vice-Chancellor's House					
Other Expenses	278	3 6	278	3 6	
3. Education Department					
Other Expenses	290	6 6	290	6 0	
TOTAL			30,182	11 0	TOTAL . 30,182 11 0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer.
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(23) Institute of Islamic Studies Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
2. Institute of Islamic Studies:					
1. Books and Manuscripts	3,453	4 0			
2. Publications	4,980	5 0			
3. Office Expenditure and Contingencies	1,047	5 3			
4. Water Supply and Maintenance of Gardens	332	3 3	9,813	1 6	
Library Equipment	1,652	0 3			
Books Manuscripts etc.	7,810	8 0			
Laying out Garden and Garden Expenses	407	11 6			
Furniture	4,171	11 0			
Fans and Fittings	703	10 3			
Re-adjustment and necessary addition to the University Building					
Purchase of a cycle	235	6 0	14,980	15 0	
Salaries					
Ministerial Staff	2,540	0 0			
Subordinate Staff	467	10 0			
Technical and Vocational Staff	12,600	0 0			
Dearness Allowance	1,140	0 0			
Provident Fund	56	4 0	16,803	14 0	Deficit During the year
					41,597 14 9
TOTAL			41,597	14 6	TOTAL
					14,597 14 6

(Sd) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hon. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(24) Agriculture Farm and Aligarh Fort Revenue Account

For the period ended on 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Agriculture Farm :				Agriculture Farm :			
Labourers Charges	5,700	14	6	Sugar Cane Ikh.	3,480	0	0
Manure and Fertilizers	3,699	15	6	Cotton	900	0	0
Concentrates for Live Stock	308	5	3	Wheat	4,702	1	6
Rent to Government	300	0	0	Other Products	1,525	1	9
Seeds	617	5	9	Orchard	140	0	0
Canal dues	850	10	3	Bhusa, Grams, Fooder & Crub	3,196	9	0
Repairs of Tools and Implements	3,171	15	9	Vegetables	100	0	0
Contingencies	131	0	3	Miscellaneous	585	4	0
Electricity General	111	15	6				14,629 0 3
Cultivation Charges	2,677	0	0				
			17,569 2 9	Aligarh Fort :			
Aligarh Fort :				Kharif Products	3,587	4	0
Wages	5,655	6	6	Rabi Products	5,745	9	6
Rent of Agriculture Land	1,500	0	0	Cash Crops	4,145	0	0
Contingencies	306	2	0				13,468 13 6
Cultivation Charges	2,243	8	0	By contribution to Farm			3,786 0 0
Seeds	326	8	0				
Watering Charges	1,518	13	6	Brough Forward			31,873 13 9
Contribution to Farm	3,786	0	0	Deficit During the year			20,261 7 9
			5,304 13 6				
Agriculture Farm :							
Repairs of Building	1,071	1	0				
Purchase of tractor with imple- ments	561	2	0				
Plantation Scheme for Sugar Cane	2,826	9	6				
			4,458 12 6				
Aligarh Fort :							
Water pumps	721	6	9				
Cleaning and boaring of wells	194	9	0				
Purchase of new Implements	3,712	15	0				
Lay out of new lands and other de- velopment plants	1,294	1	6				
			5,923 0 3				

Salaries :

Agriculture Farm Tech. & Voc. .	6,280	1	0	
Aligarh Fort	1,049	4	0	
Dearness Allowance	473	11	0	
Conveyance Allowance (Fort) .	635	8	0	
Provident Fund	59	8	0	8,858 0 0
TOTAL .				52,145 5 6

TOTAL 52,145 5 6

(Sd.) OBaidur RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(25) M. U. Gazette Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE				INCOME									
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Printing Charges	1,956	0	0				Subscription	101	8	0			
Postage	49	10	0				Advertisements	16	0	0			
Stationery	48	7	0								117	8	0
Maintenance of cycle	9	14	0	2,063	15	0	Deficit during the year				3,662	9	0
Salaries	1,716	2	0	1,716	2	0							
TOTAL				3,780	1	0	TOTAL				3,780	1	0

(Sd). OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

(Sd). OBaidur RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(28) Engineering College Revenue Account
For the year ended on 31st March, 1956.

EXPENDITURE				INCOME									
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Salaries</i>													
Teaching Staff	1,23,670	0	0				By Interest	9,987	8	0			
Administrative Staff	15,120	0	0				By Tuition Fee	67,704	0	0			
Ministerial Staff	14,086	9	0				By Admission Fee	2,059	0	0			
Tech. & Voc. Staff	44,102	9	0				By Test Examination Fee	8,834	0	0			
Subordinate Staff	11,848	9	0				By Sale of Syllabus	2	0	0			
Dearness Allowance	57,577	2	0	2,66,404	13	0	By Sale of Papers	2	0	0			
							By Workshop Income	1,578	3	6			
							By Elec. Lab. Income	33	0	0			
							By Elec. Miscellaneous	121	0	0	90,320	11	6
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>													
(a) Elec. Engg :	95	9	0										
(b) Mech. „	81	4	0										
(c) Civil „	429	2	0	943	5	0							
(d) Office & W/s	337	6	0										
Provident Fund	11,080	12	0	12,024	1	0							
<i>Department of Electrical Engineering</i>													
Contingencies	233	0	3										
Running Expenses	738	15	6										
<i>Maintenance of Machines</i>													
(a) Power	367	5	0										
(b) Communication	15	14	0										
Printing Charges	75	8	0										
Telephone Charges	110	0	0										
Consumable material for Electric Lab.	5,465	0	6										
Consumable material for Communication Lab.	531	14	0										
Instructional Tour	1,043	14	0										
Special Lecturer Course	200	0	0										
Depreciation on Machine	2,000	0	0										
Expenditure on Project Work	485	14	0										
Periodicals	600	0	0	11,867	5	3							

(28) Engineering College Revenue Account—(contd.)

EXPENDITURE				INCOME					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Department of Mech. Engg.</i>									
Contingencies	184	7	6						
Running Expenses (Hydraulic) . .	346	9	6						
<i>Maintenance of Machine</i>									
(a) Heat Engine	329	12	0						
(b) Hydraulic Laboratory	227	11	0						
Printing Charges	70	10	6						
<i>Consumable materials</i>									
(a) Hydraulic Lab.	1,003	11	9						
(b) Heat Engine Lab.	1,329	6	9						
Instructional Tours	1,138	9	0						
Special Lecturer Course	248	14	0						
Depreciation on Machines	1,000	0	0						
Periodicals	452	15	0						
Expenditure on Project-work . .	100	0	0	6,432	2	0			
<i>Department of Civil Engg.</i>									
Contingencies	117	10	0						
Running Expenses	476	9	0						
Maintenance of Survey Instru- ments	318	0	0						
Maintenance of Testing Lab. . .	54	5	0						
Printing Charges	76	2	0						
Consumable Materials	230	1	3						
Instructional Tours	1,424	13	0						
Survey Camp	1,000	0	0						
Special Lecturer Course	200	0	0						
Depreciation on Machines	1,000	0	0						
Project work	384	4	0						
Periodicals	555	3	0						

Cycle Allowance for Demonstrators	120 0 0	5,956 11 1
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Workshop

Contingencies	53 12 0	
Running Expenses	238 4 6	
Maintenance of Machine	1,016 5 0	
Workshop Vehicles	1,154 12 0	
Registration Fee	304 10 0	
Workshop Licence Renewal Fee	250 0 0	
Printing Charges	63 1 0	
Consumable Material	10,801 3 7	
Depreciation on Machines	5,000 0 0	18,879 0 1

Engineering College Office

Contingencies	1,900 3 6	
Printing Charges	1,199 5 3	
Telephone Charges	120 0 0	
Power Electricity	7,092 2 6	
Water Charges	295 8 3	
Repairs of Furniture	203 11 3	
Hot and Cold Weather Expenses	1 12 0	
Additional Examination	6,862 3 6	17,674 14 3

Non-Recurring

Erection of Machine	9,965 4 0		
Furniture and Equipment	7,546 14 6		
Electric Fans	1,754 13 0		
Equipment for Lab. & W/shop	27,112 11 6		
Office Appliance	13,966 11 6	60,346 6 6	Deficit during the year 3,09,264 14 4
TOTAL	3,99,585 9 10	TOTAL	3,99,585 9 10

(Sd.—OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(29) University Polytechnic Revenue Account
For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Instructional Tours . . .	1,878	13	0	By Fees :			
Survey Camps . . .	200	0	0	Tuition Fee	23,495	0	0
Electric and Mech. Engg. Project	190	13	0	Admission Fee	859	0	0
Consumable material for Electrical Laboratory	682	2	0	Test Examination Fee	3,735	0	0
Consumable material for Heat Engines and Hydraulic Labs.	141	8	6	Sale of Prospectus	1,155	6	3
Running Expenses . . .	201	15	0				29,244 6 3
Office contingencies . . .	578	3	0				
Printing charges . . .	283	8	0				
Telephone charges . . .	50	0	0				
Additional Exam. Expenses .	395	7	0				
Civil Engineering Project .	97	14	0				
Furniture for Office and Class Rooms . . .	1,250	13	0				
Purchase of a cycle . . .	258	0	0				
Salaries :							
Teaching Staff . . .	28,833	12	0				
Administrative Staff . . .	600	0	0				
Ministerial Staff . . .	1,354	10	0				
Tech. and Voc. Staff . . .	612	13	0				
Subordinate Staff . . .	1,408	5	0				
Dearness Allowance . . .	9,440	11	0				
T.A.	750	0	0				
Provident Fund . . .	997	8	0	Deficit during the year			20,962 5 3
TOTAL . . .			50,206 11 6	TOTAL . . .			50,206 11 3

(Sd.)—OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(30) Telephone Department Revenue Account

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tools and Accessories . . .	138 0 0	By Rent	1,330 0 0
Contingencies	555 15 0	Deficit during the year . . .	3,596 9 0
Depreciation	900 0 0		
Salaries :			
Technical & Vocational Staff .	2,492 10 0		
Dearness Allowance	840 0 0		
TOTAL	4,926 9 0	TOTAL	4,926 9 0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
<i>Salaries</i>					
1 Teaching Staff	56,063	10 0			U.P. Government Grant 35,000 0 0
2 Ministerial Staff	4,386	6 0			U.P. Govt. Additional Grant 5,000 0 0
3 Tech. & Voc. Staff	11,781	1 0			<i>By Fees</i>
4 Subordinate Staff	7,061	14 0			Tuition Fee 4,502 0 0
Dearness Allowance	25,925	11 0			Admission Fee. 153 0 0
Travelling Allowance	143	8 0			X-Ray Income 5,141 0 0
Provident Fund	4,158	5 0	1 09,523	7 0	Pathology Income 2,284 8 0
<i>Office and College</i>					Income from Wards 21 8 0
1 Printing	1,202	12 6			Sale of Books 104 14 0
2 Stationery	730	12 3			Municipal Grant
					Medicine at concession rate (one anna
					per patient) 2,486 5 0
3 Contingencies	1,407	5 0			Miscellaneous 332 8 0
4 Advertisement Charges	262	0 0			
5 Repairs & Renewal of Furniture	450	2 0			
6 Water works Charges	584	10 0			
7 Upkeep of Garden	329	11 6			
8 Rent of society Buildings	660	0 0			
9 Rent of Land (Municipality)	321	8 0			
10 Telephone Charges	50	0 0			
11 Liveries for Nurses	199	0 0			
12 Electric current Charges	3,195	13 6			
13 Public Telephone	288	0 0			
14 Scholarships	4,349	0 0	14,030	10 9	
<i>Anatomy Department</i>					
(a) Equipment	181	5 9			
(b) Chemicals	137	3 0			
(c) Apparatus and Appliances	40	10 0	359	2 9	
<i>Pathology Department</i>					
(a) Equipment	340	7 0			
(b) Share from Income	977	6 6	1,317	13 6	

4 *Physiology Department*

(a) Instruments Chemicals and Equipment .		84	9	6		
5	<i>X-Ray Department.</i>					
1	X-Ray Films .	2,150	6	6		
2	Equipment and Chemicals .	184	10	6		
3	Depreciation on X-Ray Machine .	500	0	0		
4	Share from Income .	2,178	9	3	5 08	3 9

6 *Surgical Indoor Department*

(a)	Medicines and Dressing .	2,265	0	0		
(b)	Surgical Instrument .	304	1	0		
(c)	Surgical Equipment .	411	5	0		
(d)	Aprons .	199	0	6		
(e)	Diet for patients .	2,659	9	0		
(f)	Dress for patients .	148	2	0		
(g)	Accounts for Maintaining Patients .	447	4	0		
(h)	Crockery .	21	0	0		
(i)	Repairs of Beds etc. .	100	0	0	6,555	5 6

7 *Medical Indoor Department*

1	Diet for patients .	2,079	2	5		
2	Dress for patients .	73	2	0		
3	Accessories for Maintaining Patients .	220	4	9		
4	Aprons .	20	6	0		
5	Repairs and Renewals of Beds .	100	0	0		
6	Crockery .	45	11	3		
7	Purchase of Medicine .	3,034	13	6	5,573	7 11

(31) Tibbiya College Revenue Account—*contd.*

	EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
8. <i>Unani Dispensary</i>						
Purchase of Medicines . . .	13,944	10	3			
Repairs and Polish of Furniture . . .	99	0	0			
Contingencies . . .	237	1	9	14,280	12	0
9. <i>Library</i>						
Purchase of Books . . .	439	9	0			
Journals and Newspapers . . .	221	11	6			
Binding of Books . . .	296	4	0	957	8	6
10. <i>Research Department</i>						
Chemicals . . .	597	0	3			
Mechanical and Gass Apparatus . . .	817	13	0			
Contingency . . .	64	8	0	1,479	5	3
11. <i>Science Department</i>						
Chemicals and Apparatus . . .	883	10	6			
12. <i>Publications</i> . . .	521	3	0			
13. <i>Herbarium</i>						
Botanical Garden . . .	239	11	6			
Museum Medicines . . .	199	15	6			
14. <i>Unani Pharmacology Lab.</i>						
Medicines . . .	399	8	0			
15. <i>Contributions</i>						
Conservancy Department . . .	500	0	0			
Boarding House . . .	3,000	0	0	5,744	0	6

Libbaya College

Electric fans for the Hospital and main Building	1,490	7	0	
Furniture for different Deptt	1,419	13	0	
Spl. Equipment for Surgical	1,702	10	0	
Clock for Library Hall	120	0	0	
Low speed Centrifuge for Patho- logy	487	14	0	
Hand drive Trolley for Anatomy Deptt.	355	0	0	
Water Bath for Pathology	382	10	0	
Hot air oven dissecting Mycro- scope and Chemical Balances.	1,507	14	0	
Equipment for Surgical Ward	1,437	7	0	
Type-Writer	1,103	15	9	
Payment of share of Radiologist	2,725	3	0	
Clock for Dressing Hall	120	0	0	12,852 13
<hr/>				
Sphygmone Monometer for Phy- siology	618	12	3	
Haemo cytometers 5 for Phy- siology	16	0	0	

(31) Tibbiya College Revenue Account—(contd.)

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Sactero metera 5 for Physio-logy	26	0 0			
Sperometer 5 for Physio-logy	10	0 0			
Repair of Instrument Surg-ery	731	8 0			
Links fitting and Pipe line Ex-tension for Research	135	0 0			
Acrogen Gas generator for 40 Burners for Science	5,180	10 0			
Water Supply Extension for Science	683	10 0			
Equipment for Unani Pharmaco-logy Lab.	1,397	14 3			
Purchase of Text and reference Books on Account of the char-ge of Syllabus	1,921	8 0			
Special Repair of Furniture	349	6 0	11,070	4 6	
			Deficit during the year		1,33,817 4 8
TOTAL		1,88,842 15 8	TOTAL		1,88,842 15 8

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(33) Muslim University City High School Revenue Account
For the year ended 31st March 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Contingencies	822	14 9	U.P. Government Grant	15,828	0 0
Rent and Taxes	99	8 6	Tuition Fee	15,562	13 0
Petty Repairs Additions and Alterations and Fittings	769	0 0	Enhanced Tuition Fees	5,682	3 0
Repairs and Replacement of Furniture	997	2 2	Admission Fee	547	0 0
Reorganisation of Secondary Education and Development of Hobbies	68	11 6	T.C. Fee	102	0 0
Upkeep of Science	361	3 0	Fine	450	12 0
Upkeep of Nature Study	21	5 6	Miscellaneous	252	9 6
Upkeep of Agriculture	142	0 0			
Upkeep of Gardens	715	14 0			
Upkeep of Art	66	1 0			
Upkeep of Geography	199	15 6			
Upkeep of History	149	15 6			
Upkeep of Library	598	3 3			
Hot and Cold Weather Expenses	459	12 9			
Books and Stationery for Teachers	217	13 0			
					38,425 5 6
<i>Other Charges</i>					
Prizes and Medals	200	0 0			
Telephone	300	0 0			
Equipment for Leather Work	404	2 6			
Equipment for Tailoring	520	3 0			
Furniture for tailoring and Leather Work	1,634	1 0			
Purchase of Sewing Machine	578	14 0			
Purchase of New Cycle	247	0 0			
Purchase of Typewriter	1,140	0 9			
Completion of Tube-well	2,679	15 0			

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1956

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(35) Women's College Revenue Account
for the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Salaries :							
Teaching Staff	93,152	12	0	U.P. Government Grant	20,500	0 0	
Administrative Staff	2,160	0	0	U.P. Govt. Grant for Hostels	2,000	0 0	22,500 0 0
Ministerial Staff	7,149	9	0	By Fees :			
Tech. & Voc. Staff	3,510	0	0	Tuition Fee	20,492	4 0	
Subordinate Staff	4,365	14	0	Admission Fee	810	0 0	
				T.C. Fee	19	8 0	
				Library Fee	443	6 0	
				Miscellaneous	5	3 0	
				By Rent	778	6 0	22,548 11 0
Dearness Allowances	27,111	5	0				
Provident Fund	4,514	13	0				
Contingencies	946	3	0				
Library Books	4,838	5	0				
Upkeep of Science	3,881	10	6				
Science Equipment	2,900	7	9				
Domestic Science Lab. Exp. . . .	309	5	0				
Printing and advertisement	763	11	0				
Upkeep of Garden	804	6	0				
Repair and Purchase of Furniture . .	788	9	3				
Telephone Rent and Extension . . .							
Charges	288	9	0				
Hot and Cold Weather	385	6	0	Deficit during the year			1,24,204 14 0
College Day Celebration	201	8	0				
Upkeep of Cycle	25	1	0				
Miscellaneous	247	8	9				
Depreciation of Buildings	7,500	0	0				
Depreciation on Appliances	1,500	0	0				
Sports equipment	598	0	0				
Art and Craft Material	1,156	5	9				
Botanical Gardens	207	5	0				
Layingout of a new garden	2,497	1	6				
Domestic Science Lab. Equipment . .	4,219	6	9				
Purchase of Library Books	2,536	5	9				
Electricity Expenses	694	1	0				
TOTAL				TOTAL			
	1,79,253	9	0		1,79,253	9	0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(36) M.U. Girls High School Revenue Account
for the period ended on 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>M.U. Girls High School :</i>					
Contingencies	397	11 9	U.P. Government Grant	16,568	0. 0
Library Books	496	2 0	Tuition Fee	11,680	0 0
Up-keep of Science	295	4 6	E. Tuition Fee	2,742	3 0
Books and Stationery for Teachers	150	0 0	Admission Fee	39	0 0
Up-keep of Garden	167	0 0	T.C. Fee	144	8 0
Repairs and Replacement of Furniture	790	1 9			
Petty Repairs of Buildings	10	0 0	Library Fee	343	11 0
Hot and cold Weather	399	13 0	Science Fee	301	8 0
Prizes	0	12 0	Conveyance Fee	61	0 0
Equipment for History and Geography	77	8 0	Pankha Fee	544	14 0
Purchase of a Type-writer	945	8 6	Rent of Rooms	1,540	4 0
Purchase of a Bicycle	157	5 0	Fines	660	12 0
Purchase of Science Apparatus	400	0 0	Miscellaneous	102	15 0
Purchase of 7 Electric fans and instalation	1,531	11 0	Deficit during the year		34,723 11 0
		3,034 8 6			13,835 13 6
<i>Salaries :</i>					
Teaching Staff	26,183	0 0			
Ministerial Staff	1,842	10 0			
Subordinate Staff	1,625	10 0			
Dearness Allowance	11,907	6 0			
Allowance	100	0 0			
Provident Fund	1,087	1 0			
		42,745 11 0			
TOTAL		48,564 8 6	TOTAL		48,564 8 6

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(37) Ahmadi School for the Blind Revenue Account

For the year ended 31-3-1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Fooding charges . . .	2,291	0 9	Donations . . .	93	8 0
Clothing charges . . .	429	15 0	Rent of building . . .	1,080	0 0
Books and Paper . . .	95	2 6			
Repairs of building . . .	161	14 0			
Electric charges . . .	99	13 0			
Contingencies . . .	24	14 6			
Miscellaneous . . .	20	1 6			
Garden . . .	149	14 9			
Education Equipment . . .	100	0 0			
<i>Salaries and Dearness Allowance :</i>					
Teaching staff . . .	768	0 0			
Ministerial Staff . . .	214	11 0			
Subordinate Staff . . .	605	0 0			
TOTAL . . .		4,960 7 0	Deficit during the year . . .		3,786 15 0
			TOTAL . . .		4,960 7 0

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(38) Institute of Ophthalmology Revenue Account

For the period ended on 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>Institute of Ophthalmology :</i>					
Boarding Uniform, Quarter and Electricity Allowance	636	2 0	Contribution	50,000	0 0
Running Expenses	3,302	4 9	Tuition Fee	1,392	6 9
Contingencies	5,565	12 6	Blood Test Examination Fee	147	0 0
Extra Lecturers by Outsiders	300	0 0			51,539 6 9
Library and Reading Room	1,301	6 0			
Telephone	195	0 0			
Hostel Rent	2,230	0 0			
Hostel Establishment	1,108	15 0			
Contingencies	88	6 0			
Stationery and Printing	49	0 0			
Rent of House and Stores	1,320	0 0			
Contribution to Account Keeping	2,000	0 0			
Contribution Medical Department for 1/2 expenses of Organising Secretary	5,074	0 0			
Equipment for Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory	13,944	4 9			
Special Equipments for Ophthalmic Section	4,832	0 0			
Furniture	15,805	9 3			
Purchase of Books etc.	4,909	8 0			
Equipments for museum	5,698	1 6			
Photographic Section	12,343	4 0			
E.N.T. Equipments	3,291	13 0			
Purchase of Typewriter	472	0 0			
Cost for securing the Services of a visiting Professor	10,652	11 0			
			Deficit during the year		72,835 3 0

Salaries :

Teaching Staff . . .	18,497	0	0	
Ministerial Staff . . .	1,627	2	0	
Ministerial Staff G. Stores . . .	1,699	15	0	
Tech. & Voc. Staff . . .	1,722	8	0	
Subordinate Staff . . .	1,006	3	0	
Dearness Allowance . . .	4,284	2	0	
Travelling Allowance . . .	180	0	0	
Provident Fund . . .	237	10	0	29,254 8 0
TOTAL . . .				1,24,374 9 9

TOTAL . . . 1,24,374 9 9

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(39) Additions and Alterations Receipt and Payment Statements as at 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. To Salaries	2,960 10 9	2,960 10 9	By Sale of Material	85 0 0	85 0 0
			Deficit during the year		2,875 10 9
TOTAL		2,960 10 9	TOTAL		2,960 10 9

(Sd.) OBAIDUR RAHMAN KHAN,
Hony. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(42) Muslim University High School Boarding House Account

Revenue Account Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
<i>To Revenue :</i>					<i>By Revenue Account :</i>
Contribution to Conservancy Account	1,436	0 0	B. House Admission Fee	289	11 0
Servant's Pay	2,880	0 0	B. House Establishment Fee	5,936	10 0
Dearness Allowance	3,600	0 0	Late payment Fine	656	5 0
B. House General Requisites	137	3 6	Dhobi Charges	672	4 0
Liveries Account	41	4 0	Net deficit carried over to Balance Sheet for the year	969	9 6
Contribution to 4% Reserve Fund	430	0 0			
TOTAL	8,524	7 6	TOTAL	8,524	7 6

(Sd). A. RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

43, Muslim University High School Boarding House Account

General Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Tuition Fee	9,228	6 2	Students Current Account		70,563 15 8
Enhanced T. Fee	3,320	14 10	Students Dead Account		593 9 3
Supervision Fee	408	0 5	Food Fund Deposit for 1947-48		2,018 13 11
Medical Fee	324	3 0	B. H. Furniture Account		99 13 6
Hospital Charges	2	1 0	Exchange and Commission		45 2 3
Establishment Fee	4	13 0	Cash Book Balance as on 31-3-56		4,274 10 0
Room Rent	646	0 0			
Other Fines	98	10 0	Deficit :		
Pankha Fee	45	13 0	(a) Balance as per last Balance Sheet	8,403 11 4	
Class Fine	333	15 0	(b) Deficit for the year 1955-56	969 9 6	9,373 4 10
Proctorial Fine	44	2 0			
English House Account	13,895	9 9			
English House R. Fund	457	14 0			
Contribution to 4% R. Fund	430	0 0			
B. House R. Fund	3,822	4 4			
S. Bath	912	7 6			
Tennis Fee	119	8 6			
					86,969 5 5
Riding Fee	82	0 0	1,114	0 0	
Deposit Account			19,338	8 0	
Students Deposit Account			3,372	10 11	
Food Fund	4,578	0 5			
Electric Light	397	10 11			
Science Fee	2,886	6 4			
Cinema Fee	2,509	8 3			
Examination Fee	871	2 1			
Ink Fee	2,871	8 9			
Post Card Account	1,309	9 8			
Refreshment Fee	2,317	15 8			
Arts & Crafts Account	542	11 9			
Glass Panes	364	5 6			

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Library Reading and Magazine .	738 4 9			
Games Fee	283 10 9			
Athletic Sports	848 12 0			
Zahoor Ward Furniture	248 4 0			
Common Room	239 5 0			
Cost of Books	19 11 3			
Commerce Fee	334 14 0			
School R. Fund	8,219 11 4			
Cultural Activities	500 0 0	30,081 8 0		
TOTAL		86,969 5 5	TOTAL	86,969 5 5

(Sd). A. RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(44) M. U. Boarding House Account

General Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Electric charges D. O. M. S.	379	10 3	Student's Account		22,231 3 0
Establishment for D.O.M.S.	343	8 0	Exchange & Commission	24	6 0
Hostel Rent D.O.M.S.	1,780	15 0	Advance Account	16,938	6 6
N.C. C.	1,190	8 0	V. C's fund	2,460	8 9
Medical Fee	5,603	8 0	V. M. Hall A/c ¹	23,330	12 0
Slaughter House	231	15 0	Food Fund S.S.E. Hall	1,300	13 0
Vendors Licence Fee	107	0 0	Outstanding A/c	19,744	8 0
Vendors Deposit A/c	40	0 0	Sir Sulaiman Hall A/c	28,084	4 0
Enrolment Fee	448	0 0	Cash book balance as on 31-3-56		91,883 10 3
Lytton Library Admission Fee	8	0 0	Outstanding (from students)		1,26,223 13 5
Shop-Keepers Licence fee	74	0 0			92,151 8 3
Excess Cash	1	0 0			
Geography books deposit	53	5 0			
Purchase of B.T. books	586	13 9			
Scout camp A/c	353	15 6			
Arabic Society	926	15 0			
Binnot Club	164	5 5			
Botanical Society	1,731	6 1			
Chemical Society	3,047	11 11			
Commerce Society	1,048	5 11			
Economic Society	146	15 9			
Education Society	501	12 1			
German Society	2,210	2 10			
Geography Society	1,314	1 6			
Geology Society	517	14 6			
Historical Society	1,657	8 5			
Hindi & Sanskrit Society	375	0 0			
Law Society	597	13 5			
Mathematical Society	789	9 2			
Persian Society	427	14 2			
Physical Society	1,297	5 4			
Philosophical Society	138	15 2			

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	¹ Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Political Science Society . . .	896	12	0									
Urdu Society . . .	229	14	3									
Urdu Magazine . . .	2,013	15	9									
Zoological Society . . .	2,503	1	0									
English Society . . .	225	6	7									
English Magazine . . .	4,300	8	3									
Dramatic Society . . .	200	14	6	27,264	5	0						
Club & Society Establishment . . .				225	7	5						
Literary Society . . .				1,386	6	0						
Literary Reserve Fund . . .				867	2	1						
Engg. Society . . .	310	14	6									
Engg. Magazine . . .	1,804	1	9	4,013	14	6						
Engg. Degree Tour A/c . . .	1,898	14	3									
Polytechnic Society . . .	2,302	4	6									
Polytechnic Journal . . .	2,358	9	0									
Polytechnic Instructional Tour . . .	2,669	2	0	7,329	15	6						
Games Fee . . .	14,269	15	3									
Games Reserve Fund . . .	1,498	0	0	15,767	15	3						
Union Account . . .	764	14	3									
Union Reserve Fund . . .	1,487	12	2	2,252	10	5						
Riding School Reserve Fund . . .				75	0	0						
Tibbi Society . . .	92	1	0									
Tibbi Magazine . . .	289	0	0									
Tibbi Terminal Examination Fee . . .	164	0	0									
Tibbi Library Fee . . .	19	0	0	564	1	0						
Rafi Relief Society . . .				1,822	9	0						
Scholarship A/C . . .				24,978	14	3						
Security Deposit . . .				5,760	0	0						
Duty Loan . . .				13,415	0	0						
Club & Society A/c . . .				20,764	4	9						
Reserve Fund A/c . . .				14,721	2	6						
Suspense A/c . . .				794	5	3						
A. Rauf Scholarship . . .				1,500	0	0						
Student's Deposit . . .				11,023	0	0						

(44) M. U. Boarding House Account General Balance Sheet—*contd.*

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Liabilities			
Non-College Account		1,992 1 0	
M.U. A/c		17,757 0 6	
N. R. S. C. Hall A/c		12,969 10 0	
Kashmir Govt. Scholarship		30,541 14 3	
Cost of Tender Forms	184 3 0	3,308 13 9	
General Liveries A/c	16 4 0		
Prime Minister's National Fund	363 13 3		
Annual Fee	1 15 0		
3% Security Loan	323 12 0		
Mr. Said Ali's A/c	151 0 6	1,040 15 9	
M. U. Fund Account		92,151 8 3	
TOTAL		3,32,490 2 11	
		TOTAL	3,32,490 2 11

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Honry. Asstt. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

(45) Non-Resident Student Centre
Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>To Hall Revenue Account</i>			<i>By Hall Revenue Account</i>		
Joint Staff Salary	1,345	6 11	Hall Admission Fee	4,730	0 0
Contingency	975	3 9	Hall Establishment Fee	14,944	0 0
Salaries including D.A. & P.F.	8,478	12 0	Re-Admission Fee	2,730	0 0
Miscellaneous payments	77	0 0	Late Payment Fee	819	0 0
Liveries	95	13 0	Interest on Fixed Deposit	1,624	13 0
Net surplus for the year carried over to Balance sheet	13,876	11 4	Excess in Cash	1	2 0
TOTAL	24,848	15 0	TOTAL	24,848	15 0

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(46) Non-Resident student Centre
General Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Caution Money and Deposit			Student Current Account	81,311	14 3
<i>Hall surplus :</i>			Outstanding Account	135	14 0
As per last Balance Sheet	54,825	0 11	Students Deposit Account	17,202	2 3
Add surplus for the year	13,876	11 4	Bank Charges & Commission	18	10 0
Increased Tuition Fee	0	1 0	Enrolment Fee	980	13 0
Swimming bath Fee	6	11 0	Medical Fee	0	5 0
Electric Accessories	20	1 0	Cash with M.U.B. House Hall Fund	30,541	14 3
Liabilities Account	7,547	9 6	Purchase of B. Ed. Book	1,288	12 0
Boarding House Reserve Fund			Permanent Advance to Provost	3,000	0 0
Hall Reserve Fund	24,656	6 1	Fixed Deposit	65,000	0 0
Hall Games	35	8 10	Cash Book Balance on 31-3-56	37,858	0 4
Identity Cards	151	14 6			
Cost of Badges	157	13 0			
Hall fines	13	8 0			
Petty cash Account	37	7 0			
Games Fee	1,741	8 11			
Suspense Account	5,025	0 0			
Student Dead Account	48	8 0			
Hall Amenities	712	3 6			
Sir Sayed Day Dinner	105	0 0			
TOTAL			TOTAL	2,37,338	5 1
	2,37,338	5 1			

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Hony. Asst. Treasurer,
 Muslim University, Aligarh.

[47] V. M. Hall Revenue Account

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-1956.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>To Revenue Account :</i>			<i>By Hall Revenue :</i>		
B. House Establishment	20,550	0 0	Hostel Fee	54,245	2 0
Electricity Account	10,787	12 0	Hall Admission Fee	1,615	0 0
Rent	7,756	5 0	Miscellaneous Income	1,036	8 3
Provost Office Establishment	5,967	12 7	Rent of Furniture	892	13 6
Miscellaneous Payment	4,967	12 7	Late Payment Fine	825	9 0
Conservancy	1,600	0 0	Hall Fines	317	10 0
Hall Games	997	2 7	Interest	124	13 0
Printing & Binding	493	3 6			
Garden	431	1 9			
Office Contingency	403	3 3			
B. H. General Requisites	388	14 9			
Awards to students	260	0 0			
Hall Amenities	196	13 2			
Telephone	80	0 0			
Liveries	55	2 0			
Welfare Fund (Subordinate Staff)	500	0 0			
Bank Commission	0	4 0			
Net surplus carried over to Balance	3,642	0 5			
TOTAL	59,057	7 9	TOTAL	59,057	7 9

(Sd.) A. RAUF,

*Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.*

V.M. Hall

General Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Students Deposit				64,133	10	0	Student Current Account 84,497 7 10
Hall Surplus :							Student Dead Account 31,092 9 5
As per last Balance Sheet	23,723	15	9				Food Fund August, 1948 10,938 14 8
Add surplus for the year	3,642	0	5	27,366	0	2	Col. Maqbool's Account 10,235 12 0
M. U. Boarding				13,334	0	0	Fixed Deposit 5,000 0 0
B. H. Reserve Fund				6,897	4	6	Permanent Advance (Provost) 3,000 0 0
Sir Sulaiman Hall				4,000	0	0	Outstanding Account 2,167 0 0
Contribution to Conservancy				1,200	0	0	N.R.S.G. Account 428 3 3
Medical Fee	3,972	6	6				Advance 3,000 0 0
University Tuition Fee	3,240	0	8				Cost of Badge 63 9 0
University Admission Fee	1,139	9	3				S. Bath 9 11 0
Anti Malaria Fee	964	6	9				Cash Book Balance on 31-3-56 4,575 14 11
Enhanced Tuition Fee	826	9	0				
Increased Tuition Fee	721	15	0				
University Enrolment Fee	532	14	3				
Chemistry Breakage	405	3	6				
Terminal Examination Fee	372	7	6				
Medical Examination Fee	223	13	0				
Medical Check up	111	7	0				
Islamic Week	81	2	0				
Library Admission Fee	77	1	6				
Medical Drug	44	9	0				
Proctorial Fine	30	11	0				
Physic Contingency	23	0	0				
Business Training Fee	13	8	0				
Class Fine	3	14	0				

V. M. Hall

General Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
Physics Fund	1	15 0	12,786	8 11	
Hall Reserve Fund	14,923	5 9			
Food Fund	6,301	8 6			
Glass Panes	509	5 9			
Cost of Identity Cards	322	14 0			
Chick Account	109	6 0			
Coupon Account	29	3 0			
Self Help	6	0 0			
Welfare Fund (Subordinate Staff)	380	0 0	22,581	11 0	
TOTAL		1,52,299 2 7	TOTAL		1,52,299 2 7

(Sd.) A. RAUF

Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(49) Sir Suleman Hall

Revenue Account Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
To	Rs.	a. p.	By	Rs.	a. p.
Revenue Account :			Revenue Account :		
B. H. Servants Pay	27,118	8 0	Hostel Fee	87,330	4 0
Rent	14,666	11 0	Hall Admission Fee	1,830	0 0
Electricity Charges	9,284	5 3	Interest on Fixed Deposit	1,218	9 0
Provost Office Salary	6,232	7 0	Hall Fines	146	4 0
Hall Amenities	5,506	14 2			
Hall Games	3,324	8 0			
Contribution to Conservancy	1,200	0 0			
B.H.G. Requisites	1,014	9 9			
B. House Establishment	794	14 0			
Welfare Fund (Subordinating Staff)	725	0 0			
Joint Staff Salary	667	11 4			
Printing and Binding	510	3 6			
Office Contingency	281	12 0			
Maintenance of Garden	180	3 0			
Liveries	173	10 0			
Test Examination Fee	129	12 0			
Telephone	40	0 0			
Exchange and Commission	2	8 0			
Net Surplus for the year carried over to Balance Sheet	18,671	8 0			
TOTAL	90,525	1 0	TOTAL	90,525	1 0

(Sd.) A. RAUF,

Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,

Muslim University, Aligarh.

(50) Sir Suleman Hall
General Balance Sheet as on 31-3-1956

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Students Deposit				90,780	8	0	Students Current Account
Hall Surplus :							Fixed Deposit
As per last Balance Sheet	39,637	9	2				Lt. Col. Maqabool's Account
Add surplus for the year	18,651	8	0	58,309	1	2	Outstanding
Hall Reserve Fund				14,185	5	8	V. M. Hall
Liabilities				12,334	5	3	Permanent Advance
B. House Reserve Fund				6,158	12	9	Food Fund (1947-48)
Student Dead Account				2,889	15	2	University Games
M. U. B. House	28,084	4	0				Petty Cash Account
Engg. Tuition Fee	10,253	3	0				Other Fines
Increased Tuition Fee	2,261	12	0				Cost of Badges
Tour Expenses	1,862	6	3				Enrolment Fee
University Tuition Fee	1,630	12	0				Cash Book Balance on 31-3-1956
Medical Fee	769	0	0				
Enhanced Tuition Fee	323	10	0				
Anti-Malaria Fee	166	9	0				
Cost of Breakage	100	13	0				
Lytton Library Admission Fee	19	3	0				
Proctorial Fines	10	9	0				
Promotion Examination Fee	5	12	3				
Physica Apparatus	1	14	6				
Law Society	0	0	6	45,491	12	6	
Food Fund	5,370	6	9				
Glass Panes	2,012	4	6				
Subordinate Staff Welfare Fund	2,438	0	0				
M. U. Boarding House (Advance)	1,300	13	0				
Badminton	348	0	0				
Identity Cards	259	3	0				
Purchase of B. T. Book	210	0	0				
Engineering Society	130	0	0				
Imprest Money	42	6	0				
Labs. Account	40	8	0				
Hall Library Book	36	0	0				
Contribution to Amin Hostel	34	0	0				
Price of Kits	12	0	0	12,238	9	3	
TOTAL				2,42,383	5	9	TOTAL

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(51) Sir Syed Hall Revenue Account

As at 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>To Hall Revenue Account :</i>			<i>By Hall Revenue :</i>		
Provost Office Establishment	8,376	12 0	Interest on Fixed Deposit	1,874	13 0
Hall Amenities	3,865	13 6	Hall admission fee	2,270	0 0
Subordinate Staff Salary	21,633	5 9	Re-Admissions fee	15	0 0
Hostel Rent Paid to University	10,237	4 0	Hostel fee	91,022	2 0
Water Supply	986	14 3	Hall Fines	1,054	0 0
Bank Commission	30	4 0	Late Payment fines	121	0 0
B. H. G. R.	787	10 3	Blazer	1,995	6 0
Electric Charges	11,808	10 8	Miscellaneous Income	560	0 6
Contingency	643	7 3			
Printing and Binding	790	4 6			
Unforeseen Expenses	406	6 3			
Conservancy	3,000	0 0			
Garden and Play Ground	938	15 0			
Liveries	130	9 0			
Telephone	393	0 0			
Joint Staff Salary	677	11 7			
Cost of locks	5	0 0			
Games	505	13 4			
Visiting Team	264	15 6			
Welfare Fund	500	0 0			
Miscellaneous Payments	18,098	13 0			
Net Surplus carried over to balance Sheet	14,830	11 5			
TOTAL	98,912	5 6	TOTAL	98,912	5 6

(Sd.) A RAUF,
Hony. Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(53) Aftab Hall Revenue Account Balance Sheet

For the year ended 31st March, 1956

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>To Hall Revenue Account :</i>			<i>By Hall Revenue Account :</i>		
Exchange & Commission		9 12 0	Hall Admission Fee	1,690	0 0
Provost Office Establishment	5,238	9 0	Fines	11	0 0
Provident Fund Contribution	300	9 0	Late Payment Fines	442	0 0
B. House Establishment	7,275	9 3	Excess in Cash	1	0 0
Dearness Allowance	12,403	0 0	Hostel Fee	64,700	1 0
Joint Staff Salary	672	11 6	Interest on Fixed Deposit	749	13 0
Contingency	287	9 0	Heater Charges	36	0 0
B. H. General Requisites	1,537	2 9	Electricity Charges	6,123	14 10
Printing & Binding	753	10 3	Unforeseen Expenses	0	7 0
Telephone Account	40	0 0			
Conservancy	3,000	0 0			
Water Supply	1,741	11 0			
Room Rent	6,250	0 0			
Hall Games	1,857	11 11			
Liveries	90	12 0			
Miscellaneous Payments	4,824	0 0			
Hall amounts	753	2 1			
To Hall Surplus for year	26,713	6 1			
TOTAL	73,754	3 10	TOTAL	73,754	3 10

(Sd.) A RAUF,

Hony Asstt. Treasurer.

Muslim University, Aligarh.

(54) Aftab Hall General Balance Sheet —(Contd.)—

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kitchen Establishment . . .	33,393	3 0			
Glass Panes . . .	1,485	6 6			
Hall Reserve Fund . . .	10,777	13 3			
Chick Account . . .	437	6 0			
Hall Library Fine . . .	383	10 0			
Geography Deposit . . .	449	0 0			
Sinking Fund . . .	7,631	6 5			
B. Ed. Books . . .	85	0 0			
Hire of Furniture . . .	10	13 0			
Aftab Hostel Rent . . .	1,354	0 0			
Advance . . .	4,000	0 0	67,012	7 11	
TOTAL . . .			2,54,080	0 5	2,54,080 0 5

(Sd) A. RAUF,
Hony Asstt. Treasurer,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

(55) Women's Hall Revenue Account

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1956'

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
<i>To Hall Revenue Account</i>			<i>By Hall Revenue</i>		
Salaries	3,661	0 0	Hall Admission fee	1,325	0 0
D. Allowance	3,191	1 0	Hall Establishment fee	5,610	0 0
Contingency	218	5 0	Furniture-Rent	1,567	0 0
General Requisites	1,013	4 0	Late payment fine	5	4 0
Printing Charges	307	10 6	Miscellaneous	69	12 0
Up Keep of garden	55	0 0	Government Grant	2,000	0 0
Purchase of cycle	225	7 6			
Conservancy	96	0 0			
Miscellaneous	102	7 6			
Furniture	395	2 6			
Welfare Fund	193	9 0			
Net surplus carried over to Balance Sheet	1,118	1 0			
TOTAL	10,577	0 0	TOTAL	10,577	0 0

(Sd). A. RAUF,
Hony. Assistant Treasurer,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(56) Women's Hall

General Balance Sheet on at 31st March, 1956.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Hall Surplus</i>		Deposit B. Ed. Books	48 10 0
As per last balance sheet	522 8 0	Electricity	956 10 6
Add surplus for the year	1,118 1 0	Library College	2 8 0
Kitchen Establishment		Science Club	51 1 6
Examination School	312 8 6	Society Fund A/c	156 12 0
Examination College	550 1 0	Society D. Science	19 0 0
Art and Craft School	59 2 0	Examination Fee	110 0 0
Col. Haider M. Fund	1,005 8 0	Examination Part I	5 0 0
Caution Money	4,684 8 0	Students Accounts	3,797 6 3
Breakage Ophthalmology	50 0 0	Cash Book Balance	44,239 10 2
Deposits Lib. Books	1,505 0 0		
Deposits Science	2,055 6 0		
Food Fund	2,252 13 0		
Games School	2,243 2 9		
Games College	2,348 2 3		
Ink School	279 14 0		
Magazine College	1,023 3 0		
Milad Sharif	668 8 6		
Magazine High School	102 0 0		
Music	30 0 0		
Medical Fee	449 0 0		
Old Girl's Association	581 4 6		
Poor Student Fund School	215 11 0		
Poor Student College	40 9 6		
Reserve Fund	4,499 5 8		
Room Rent School	122 0 0		
Social Club	776 14 6		
Social Furniture	257 8 9		
Social Service league	1,085 0 9		
Societies	512 0 3		
Society Education	596 10 0		
Society Geog.	643 11 6		

Society Hist. & Pol. . . .	413	6	3
Society Hindi	529	10	0
Society Urdu & Persian . .	1,079	14	6
Suspense	780	4	0
Scholarship	345	0	0
Scholarship H. School . . .	8	0	0
T. Fee Tibbia College . . .	5	0	0
Students Welfare Fund . . .	6,016	4	0
Union Fee College	846	15	0
Society English	1,093	15	3
Washing charges	1,453	10	0
H. Programme fee	87	0	0
Tib. College Games	6	0	0
Donation by Chancellor . . .	1,500	0	0
Breakage charges	30	0	0
Rafi Relief Fund	112	8	0
Security (Contractor) . . .	1,500	0	0
Fine University	30	0	0
Jubilee	1,864	0	0

TOTAL 49,386 10 5

TOTAL 49,386 10 5

(Sd.) A. RAUF,
Hony. Assistant Treasurer
Muslim University Aligarh.

[No. 10475/Ex.]

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Assistant Registrar.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2114.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, (10 of 1955) and in supersession of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries Notification No. S.R.O. 3152 dated the 19th December 1956, the Central Government hereby declares—

- (i) textiles made from silk,
- (ii) textiles made wholly or in part from man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic spun fibres, and
- (iii) textiles made wholly or in part from man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarns

to be essential commodities for the purposes of that Act.

[No. 23(3)Tex(D)/59.]

S.O. 2115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Textiles (Production by Powerloom) Control Order, 1956, namely:—

In the said Order—

I. In sub-clause (a) of clause 2, for the words “artificial silk yarn or staple fibre” the words “or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn or such filament yarn or silk yarn” shall be substituted.

II. After clause 3, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“3A. The owner of every existing powerloom working on silk yarn on or after the date on which this order came into force, shall within sixty days from the date of this notification or such further period not exceeding ninety days, as the Textile Commissioner may allow, apply in form “A” to the Textile Commissioner, for the grant of a registration certificate, for each such powerloom”.

III. In clause 6A, in Explanation I, for the words “woollen yarn, artificial silk yarn or staple fibre yarn”, the words “woollen yarn, man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn, such filament yarn or silk yarn”, shall be substituted.

IV. In clause 7, for the words “artificial silk yarn or staple fibre yarn”, wherever they occur, the words “or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn or such filament yarn, or silk yarn”, shall be substituted.

V. In Form A—

(i) in the heading, for the words “artificial silk yarn or staple fibre yarn”, the words “or man-made cellulosic or non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn or such filament yarn or silk yarn” shall be substituted.

(ii) in item 3, for items (ii) and (iii) the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(ii) Man-made cellulosic spun fibre yarn,
- (iii) Man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn,
- (iv) Man-made cellulosic filament yarn,
- (v) Man-made non-cellulosic filament yarn,
- (vi) Silk yarn.

(iii) In the Note at the end, for the words “artificial silk yarn and staple fibre yarn”, the words “man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn, such filament yarn and silk yarn”, shall be substituted.

VI. In Form B, for the items—

“(ii) Artificial silk yarn—

(iii) Staple Fibre yarn—”

the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

- (ii) Man-made cellulosic spun fibre yarn
- (iii) Man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn

- (iv) Man-made cellulosic filament yarn
- (v) Man-made non-cellulosic filament yarn
- (vi) Silk yarn.

VII. In form C, for the figures and words—

- "2. Artificial Silk yarn—
- 3. Staple fibre yarn—"

the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- "2. Man-made cellulosic spun fibre yarn,
- 3. Man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre yarn,
- 4. Man-made cellulosic filament yarn,
- 5. Man-made non-cellulosic filament yarn,
- 6. Silk yarn".

[No. 23(3)Tex(D)/59.]

M. S. SADASIVAN, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1959

S.O. 2116.—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order S.O. 1607, dated the 7th July 1959, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 18th July, 1959:—

For "15. Shri P. M. Nabar, Officer on Special Duty, Central Indian Medicinal Plants, New Delhi.	"consumers"	"do".
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Read "15. Shri P. M. Nabar, Officer- in-charge, Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisa- tion, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.	"consumers"	"do".
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[No. 4(2)IA(II) (G)/59.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)

COST ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2117.—In pursuance of clause (h) of Regulation 2 of the Cost & Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the Central Government hereby recognises the following Universities for the purposes of the said clause, namely:—

University in Burma

The University of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University

The University of Sind

The Rajshahi University

[No 10(27) Inst 59.]

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1959

S.O. 2118.—In pursuance of clause (b) of regulation 20 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the Central Government is pleased to recognise the following examinations as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of a University as defined in clause (h) of regulation 2 of the Regulations, namely —

1. The Intermediate examination of a Board of Intermediate Examination in India established by a Government Resolution.
2. A pass in the First Year examination of the Three year degree course of any Indian University which offers the Three-year Degree Course.
3. The Final Examination of the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta
4. A pass in the pre professional and pre-engineering courses of one year duration after Higher Secondary/pre-university stage
5. The Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination
6. The Higher Oxford Certificate Examination with a combination of subjects considered by the Academic Council to be equivalent to that prescribed for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations of the Nagpur University
7. The Commercial Diploma Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh
8. The Diploma in Commerce awarded by the late Government Commercial Institute, Delhi.
9. The Degree Examination of Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women University, Bombay
10. Diploma of the Government Commercial Examinations of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay
11. The Diploma Examination in Secretarial Practice of the Gauhati University
12. Jamia Senior Examination of Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi
13. Madhyama awarded by the Gujrat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
14. Successful completion of two years' course at the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy

[No 10(26)-Inst/59]

T S MENON, Under Secy

(Department of Company Law Administration)**ORDER***New Delhi, the 17th September 1959*

S.O. 2119.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act (No 60 of 1952) the Central Government hereby extends upto the end of September, 1960, the period of time within which the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs by notification being S.R.O. 2993 dated the 11th December, 1956, as amended by the subsequent notification being S.R.O. 464 dated the 11th February, 1957, shall inquire into the matters specified in the notification first mentioned above and report to the Central Government

ORDERED that the Order be published in the Gazette of India for public information

[No F 16(16)-Admn/58]

D. L. MAZUMDAR, Secy

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2110—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 16th August to 15th September, 1959.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
1	2	3	4
1	IS : 902-1959 Specification for Suction Hose Couplings for Fire Fighting Purposes,	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, shape and dimensions, construction, workmanship and tests of suction hose couplings used in fire fighting operations (Price Rs. 1.50).
2	IS : 924-1959 Specification for Bread Knives.	..	This standard covers the requirements of bread knives (Price Rs. 1.50).
3	IS : 1140-1959 Specification for Logs for Matches.	..	This standard covers the minimum requirements for logs of different species for use in the manufacture of match boxes and splints. (Price Rs. 1.50).
4	IS : 1291-1958 Specification for Cattle Licks (Plain and Mineralized).	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for cattle licks (plain and mineralized) commercially known as <i>salt licks</i> , for animal consumption (Price Rs. 1.50).
5	IS : 1330-1958 General Plan for Metric Screw Threads with ISO Profile (Diameter Range 0.25 to 300 mm).	..	This standard deals with the general plan for metric screw threads with ISO profile, for the diameter range 0.25 to 300 mm (Price Rs. 1.50).
6	IS : 1304-1958 Glossary of Terms Used in Fertilizer Trade and Industry.	..	This standard defines the terms widely used in the Indian fertilizer trade and industry (Price Rs. 1.50).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, "Manak Bhavan", 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) General Assurance Building, 232 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort Bombay-1, (ii) P-II Mission New Extension, Calcutta-1, and (iii) 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1.

[No. MDC/11(4)]

C. N. MODAWAL,
Deputy Director (Marks)

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL**(Department of Mines & Fuel)***New Delhi, the 15th September 1959*

S.O. 2121—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

SCHEDULE

Plan No. HQ/LA/59/59.

Jharia-Block

Sl. No.	Village	Thana.	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Bherakata	Jharia	141	Dhanbad.	425 Bighas (approximate)	Part.
				or	140.5 Acres (approximate)	
Total : or					425 Bighas (Approximate)	
					140.5 Acres	

Boundary Description:—

ABC line passes along common boundary of villages Patharakuti and Bherakata.

CD line passes through Plot No. 106 (Bherakata village).

DEF line passes through common boundary of village Bherakata and Dobari.

FGHIJK line passes along North-Eastern boundary of Upper Jharia Colliery.

KA line passes along Eastern side boundary of Barki Juria.

The Plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

[No. C2-24(2)/59.]

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2122.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Mines and Fuel (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel) S.O. No. 547, dated 8th April, 1958 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in the whole or any part of the said lands;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire—

- the lands measuring 510.04 acres described in Schedule 'A' appended hereto;
- the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 334.20 acres described in Schedule 'B' appended hereto.

The plans of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Surguja (M.P.) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi.

Any person interested in the aforesaid land may within 30 days of the issue of this notification, file objection to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the lands of any rights in or over such lands to the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SCHEDULE 'A'

Bishrampur Coalfield.
Block 'C'.

Drawing No. Rev/25/59
(Showing lands to be acquired)

BLOCK I					<i>All rights</i>
Name of Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
				Acres	Part
1. Javanagar	Jayanagar	88	Surguja	243.78	Part
2. Tilakachhar	Jayanagar	89	Surguja	66.02	Part
3. Sashipur alias Tharmunda	Jayanagar	77	Surguja	16.01	Part
4. Reserve Forest	Jayanagar	..	Surguja	184.23	Part
Total				510.04	(Approximate)

Plots to be acquired :
In village Javanagar :

1 (Part), 2 to 13, 14(Part), 15(Part), 18(Part), 20(Part), 45(Part), 46(Part), 47, 48, 49(Part), 50 (Part), 80(Part), 129 (Part), 130(Part), 131 (Part), 132 (Part), 133 (Part), 134 (Part), 268 (Part), 269 (Part), 270 (Part), 272 (Part), 273 to 293, 294 (Part), 295 (Part), 297 (Part), 300 (Part), 301 (Part), 302, 303, 304 (Part), 305 (Part), 306 (Part), 307 to 310, 311 (Part) 313 (Part), 317 (Part), 318, 319 (Part), 335 (Part), 336, 337, 338 (Part), 339 (Part), 340 (Part), 347 (Part), 348, 349, 350 (Part), 351 to 402, 403 (Part), 404 to 411 412 (Part), 413 (Part), 420 (Part), 422 (Part), 423 (Part), 424 (Part), 425, 426 (Part), 427 (Part), 435 (Part), 436 to 445, 446 (Part), 447 (Part), 448 (Part), 454 (Part), 1688.

In village Tilakachhar

2 (Part), 11 (Part), 20 (Part), 21, 22 (Part), 23 (Part), 24, 25, 26, 27 (Part), 28, 29, 30, 31 (Part), 32 (Part), 33 (Part), 36 (Part), 37 (Part), 38 (Part), 39 (Part), 40 (Part), 43 (Part), 44, 45 (Part), 73 (Part), 75 (Part), 76 (Part), 77 (Part), 78 to 81, 82 (Part), 83 (Part), 84 (Part), 85 (Part), 108 (Part), 109 (Part), 110, 111 (Part), 112, 113 (Part), 114 (Part), 115 (Part), 119 (Part), 120 to 123, 124 (Part), 125, 126 (Part), 127(Part), 129 (Part), 1537 (Part).

In village Sashipur alias Tharmunda 2 (Part), 38 (Part), 103 (Part), 104 (Part), 105, 106, 107 (Part).

In Reserve Forest : Part.

Boundary description :

AB line passes through Reserve Forest and Plot No. 427, 426, 424, 423, 422, 420 in village Jayanagar.

BC line is the common boundary of Mining Block.

CDEFGH line passes through the Plot No. 103, 104, 107 in village Sashipur *alias* Tharmunda.

124, 129, 126, 127, 119, 113, 114, 115, 108, 109, 85, 84, 43, 82, 83, 76, 75, 77, 73, 45, 1537 in village Tilakachhar.

454, 446, 447, 448, 347, 350, 340, 339, 338, 335, 311, 313, 317, 319, 306, 305, 304, 301, 300, 294, 297, 295, 272, 270, 269, 268, 403, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 80, 1, 50, 49, 45, 46, 15, 14, 18, 20 in village Jayanagar.

HI line is the common boundary of village Jayanagar and Kunjnagar.

IJ line is the common boundary of Kunjnagar and Reserve Forest.

JK line passes through Reserve Forest.

KA line passes along the common boundary of village Kunjnagar and Reserve Forest.

SCHEDULE 'B'

Bushrampur Coalfield (Block 'C')

BLOCK II

Drawing No. Rev. /25/59

Showing lands where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and Research for win, work and carry away minerals are to be acquired.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Thapa	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
					Acres	Part
1	Jayanagar	Jayanagar	88	Surguja	22.03	Part
2	Tilakachhar	Jayanagar	89	Surguja	114.53	Part
3	Sashipur <i>alias</i> Tharmunda	Jayanagar	77	Surguja	193.97	Part
4	Parbatipur <i>alias</i> Kushaidahar	Jayanagar	74	Surguja	1.85	Part
5	Reserve Forest	Jayanagar	..	Surguja	1.82	Part
TOTAL					334.20 (Approximately),	

Plots in village Jayanagar :

412 (Part), 413 (Part), 414 (Part), 415 416 (Part), 419 (Part), 420 (Part) 427 (Part), 435 (Part).

Plots in village Tilakachhar :

2 (Part), 3 to 10, 11 (Part), 12 to 19, 20 (Part), 22 (Part), 23 (Part), 27 (Part), 31 (Part), 32 (Part), 33 (Part), 34, 35, 36 (Part), 37 (Part), 38 (Part), 39 (Part), 40 (Part), 41, 42, 43 (Part), 111 (Part).

Plots in village Sashipur :

2 (Part), 3, 4, 5 (Part), 6 to 23, 24 (Part) 25 (Part), 30 (Part), 31 (Part), 32 (Part), 33, 34, 35 (Part), 36, 37, 38 (Part), 169 (Part), 172 (Part).

Plots in village Parbatipur :

185 (Part),

Reserve Forest. Part

Boundary description :

BI line passes through Plot Nos. 420, 419, 414, 416, 427, 435 in village Jayanagar.
2 in village Tilakachhar.
172 in village Shashipur *alias* Tharmund.
185 in village Parbatipur *alias* Kashaidahar.

IJ line passes through Plot No. 185 in village Parbatipur *alias* Kashaidahar.
172, 2, 5, in village Shashipur *alias* Tharmunda.
In Reserve Forest.

JC line passes through Reserve Forest.

Plot No. 25, 24, 32, 31, 30, 35, 37, 169, 2, 38, in village Shashipur *alias* Tharmunda.

CB line passes through Plot No. 38, 2 in village Shashipur *alias* Tharmunda.
111, 11, 23, 20, 27, 31, 32, 23, 36, 40, 37, 38, 39, 43,
2 in village Tilakachhar.
435, 427, 413, 412, 420, 428, 429 in village Jayanagar.

[No. C2-22(3) 59.]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2123.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the land mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

SCHEDULE

(Plan No. HQ/LA/74/59).

Block—"9"—Raniganj Coalfield

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Areas	Remarks
1.	Dashinkhanda.	Andal	36	Burdwan	899 Acres	Part.
2.	Kajora	Andal	41	Burdwan	43 Acres	Part.
3.	Bhadur	Andal	42	Burdwan	301 Acres	Part.
4.	Dignala	Andal	43	Burdwan	697 Acres	Part.
5.	Ramprasadpur	Andal	51	Burdwan	366 Acres	Part.
6.	Baska	Andal	50	Burdwan	460 Acres.	Whole.
7.	Madanpur	Andal	48	Burdwan	14 Acres.	Part.
8.	Andal	Andal	52	Burdwan	100 Acres.	Part.
9.	Damodar River Block . . . . .	..	.	Burdwan	230 Acres.	Part.
TOTAL				.	3,110 Acres (Approximately)	

Boundary Description:

AB line is the common boundary of villages Baska and Madanpur.

BC line is the common boundary of villages Baska and Palasban.

CD line is the common boundary of villages Dignala and Palasban.

DE line is the common boundary of villages Dignala and Babuisol.

EF line is the common boundary of villages Harishpur and Kajora.

FG line passes along Singram Nala.

GH line is the common boundary of villages Bhadur and Kajora.

HI line is the common boundary of villages Kajora and Dashinkhanda.

IJ line is the common boundary of villages Dashinkhanda and Gaidhoba.

JK line passes through village Dashinkhanda towards South-East.

KL line passes through villages Dashinkhanda, Andal, Bhadur, Dignala towards South-West.

LM line passes through villages, Dignala, towards South-East.

MN line passes through villages Dignala, Ramprasadpur, towards South-West to Damodar River.

NO line passes along Damodar River.

OA line passes through village Madanpur.

The plans of this area can be inspected at the office of the Collector, Burdwan (West Bengal) or at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. (Revenue Section) Darbhanga House, Ranchi.

[No. C2-24(1)/59.]

B. ROY, Under Secy.

(Department of Iron and Steel)

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2124/ESS.COMM/IRON AND STEEL 2(c)/AM(49).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, No. S.R.O. 204/ESS.COMM/IRON AND STEEL 2(c), dated the 11th June, 1957, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, in columns 2 and 3 thereof, against 'DELHI', the following entry shall be added, namely:—

2	3
"6. The Assistant Director, Industries, Delhi.	4, 5, 18, 20, 24(b), 24(c) and 24(d)."

[No. SC(A)-1(14).]

J. S. BAIJAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 12th September 1959

S.O. 2125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 2 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. 5-50/57-Com.I, dated the 16th May, 1957 and the 29th/30th April, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints each of the officers specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto annexed to perform the duties of a Collector under the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder for the areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)
1. Officers of Customs appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
2. The Collector of Central Excise, Baroda.	The districts of Mehsana, Baroda, Dangs, Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Amreli, Zalamad, Gohilwad, Sorath, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra and Kutch, of the Bombay State.

1	2
3. The Collector of Central Excise, Nagpur.	The State of Madhya Pradesh, and the districts of Chanda Bhandara, Nagpur, Akola, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Amraoti and Wardha of the State of Bombay
4. The Collector of Central Excise, Poona.	The districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, North Satara, Sholapur, South Satara, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad and Panvel (except Uran Mahal), Karjat and Khalpur taluqs of Kolaba district and the district of Thana except the taluqs of Bassein, Dahanu, Palaghar and Umbergaon, all of Bombay State.
5. The Collector of Central Excise, Bombay.	The districts of the State of Bombay other than those specified in (2), (3) and (4) above.
6. The Collector of Central Excise, Madras.	The States of Madras and Kerala.
7. The Collector of Customs and Central Excise, State of Pondicherry.	The State of Pondicherry.
8. The Collector of Central Excise, Mysore.	The State of Mysore.
9. The Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.	The States of West Bengal and Orissa.
10. The Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad.	The State of Uttar Pradesh.
11. The Collector of Central Excise, Shillong.	The State of Assam and the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur.
12. The Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.	The States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan and the Union territories and Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.
13. The Collector of Central Excise, Hyderabad.	The State of Andhra Pradesh.
14. The Collector of Central Excise, Patna.	The State of Bihar.
15. The Deputy Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.	The Union territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[No. 5-50/57-Com. I/II]
PRAKASH KRISHN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 12th September 1959

S.O. 2126.—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 26(4) of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Rules, 1947 framed under Section 17 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby publish the audited accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1958, together with the auditor's report thereon.

Part II—Current Audit.

Para 1—Financial position—A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for the year 1957-58 prepared under Rule 26(4) of the Rules and Regulations of Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, and checked by audit is enclosed at Annexure A.

The receipts & expenditure of the Committee during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years are as under:—

<i>Receipts excluding debt heads</i>		<i>Expenditure excluding debt heads</i>	
1955-56	23,44,296	1955-56	8,75,325
1956-57	26,66,532	1956-57	10,58,745
1957-58	26,61,736	1957-58	14,34,667

These figures reveal large unutilised accumulation of money locked up with the Committee. It was explained that the unutilised balances were liable to diminish

in the near future as the Committee's activities had increased enormously. This can be known only after the close of the accounts for the year 1958-59.

In as many as 83 cases, the audit certificates from the various Accountant Generals pertaining to the year 1951-52 to 1957-58 had not so far been received. The amount in respect of which such audit certificates are awaited aggregated to Rs. 14,98,218-62 nP. This state of affairs is brought to the notice of the Ministry.

Interest-free Loans to Co-operative Societies Through State Governments.

(a) The Government of India in their letter No. 90617-P/48-39, dated the 16th January 1951, as amended by letter No. F. 5-29/51-Com.I, dated the 4th January, 1952, sanctioned an advance of Rs. 96,000 to three different Market Committees out of the Groundnut Fund. One of the Market Committees, viz., Bellary District Cotton and Groundnut Market Committee completed the project at a cost of Rs. 6,107-13-6 sometime in July, 1955, against an advance of Rs. 33,000 given for the purpose. The Madras Government at the time of partition decided that the advance of Rs. 33,000 may be transferred to Adoni Market Committee and Andhra Pradesh Government made responsible for the repayment and recovery of the loans. So far no recovery either from Bellary Market Committee or from the Adoni Market Committee has been effected. The matter is stated to be pending with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh as there was a dispute between the two Market Committees over the settlement of final accounts. As a huge sum of Rs. 26,892-2-6 has been left unrecovered, since 1955, the matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry for immediate action.

(b) Similar interest-free loans of rupees one lac were sanctioned to 9 different societies in Bombay State vide Government letter No. F. 40-45/49-Com. dated the 29th November, 1950. In these cases also, 6 projects are stated to have been completed whereas three are still incomplete. The recovery of loans in these cases was to be effected in 20 equal instalments. But no recovery has so far been effected as per record of the Committee. It was explained that in some cases the instalment of loan had already been recovered by the State Government, but it had not been possible to credit them into "Groundnut Fund" as the head of account in which it was to be credited, was still under correspondence with the Government of India and the Accountant General, Central Revenue, New Delhi. The matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry. Final action taken in the matter would be awaited in audit.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to Manipur State for disbursement to 41 Societies. In these cases also, the first and second instalments fell due in March, April, 1957, and 1958 respectively, but no recovery appeared to have been effected so far. It was explained that inspite of issue of regular reminders to the State Governments, they have not yet been able to effect recoveries from the Societies concerned on the due dates. The matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry for taking it up with the State Governments at the appropriate level.

Printing of Vanaspathi Industry Monographs.

Tenders were called from the 5 Bombay Printing Presses for the printing of one thousand copies of the monograph, and order for the same was placed in September, 1957 with the Examiner Press, Bombay. Later on, the press was asked by the Secretary when he was at Bombay to print 1,500 copies instead of 1,000. This decision was stated to have been taken by him on the spot after consulting the Secretary of the Vanaspathi Manufacturer's Association of India who suggested that 1,000 would be insufficient and 1,500 copies were necessary. Neither any formal orders for the printing of the additional copies nor any fresh quotations for the increased number of copies could be shown to audit. The firm was paid at Rs. 18 per page for these additional 500 copies vide Voucher No. 370 dated the 31st March, 1958. On a reference to the quotation furnished by the firm, it was noticed that the firm had quoted five rupees extra for each 250 additional copies as would be seen from the following:—

500 copies	Rs. 21 per page of 107 pages.
750 copies	Rs. 26 per page of 107 pages.
1000 copies	Rs. 31 per page of 107 pages.

Had the matter been negotiated in advance before the order for the additional 500 copies was placed, probably the firm would have quoted the rates on the slab system. In this way, the rate of Rs. 10 would have been for additional 500 copies as per their original quotation of Rs. 5 per additional 250 copies. Payment at the rate of Rs. 18 for 500 additional copies instead of at the rate of Rs. 10 is

apparently on the high side and the matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry for investigation.

Non-recovery of Conveyance Advance

(a) An advance of Rs. 140 for the purchase of cycle was paid to an employee of the Committee on 2nd November, 1957 vide voucher No. 18 208. Although the advance was required to be recovered in 14 instalments, the first instalment falling due in December, 1957, no recovery seems to have been effected so far. Early steps may please be taken to recover the advance alongwith interest accrued thereon.

(b) It appeared that no note of this advance was kept in the Recovery Register nor an analysis was done of the amount shown under "P-Deposit and advances refundable" at the time of the preparation of Statement of Receipt and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1958.

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure is not only to show the actual receipt and expenditure but also to enable the Committee to know the State of accounts so far as income and expenditure, actually due or expendable, was concerned. It would be in the interest of the Committee if, at the time of the preparation of the Statement of accounts, the various items of receipt and expenditure are examined in detail, with a view to know the position of the short recoveries or less expenditure. A note to this effect may be attached to the Statement of Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure for the information of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee as well as of the audit.

Reimbursement of medical charges

Clause 4(c) of the ICOC Medical Attendance Rules, 1949 define the authorised medical attendant as doctor of the status of a Civil Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Sub-Assistant, Surgeon according to the status of the employee

The rates of fees prescribed for a medical attendant are as follows:—

<i>First consultation</i>	<i>Per visit</i>
(a) For an IMS Officer or Civil Surgeon.	Rs. 16-0-0
(b) For a Provincial Medical Service Officer	Rs. 3-0-0
(c) For a Subordinate Medical Service Officer.	Rs. 2-0-0
<i>Subsequent consultation in respect of the same case</i>	
(a) For an IMS Officer or a Civil Surgeon.	Rs. 10-0-0
(b) For a Provincial Medical Service Officer	Rs. 2-0-0
(c) For a Subordinate Medical Service Officer.	Rs. 1-8-0

The bills, however, showed that the fees paid to the Honorary Junior Medical Officer attached to the Nellore Hospital, declared as Officer of Grade V i.e. Assistant Surgeon of the said cadre vide Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh, letter No. P2.B. 16125/59 dated the 10th February, 1959 are Rs. 5 per visit instead of Rs. 3 admissible to a Provincial Medical Service Officer. The reimbursement of fee at Rs. 5 was, therefore, incorrect. The total amount excess paid in these cases may please be worked out and recovered under intimation to Audit.

(b) At the time of discussion it was explained that the rates fixed by the Andhra Pradesh Government for Central Government employees were as follows:—

<i>First consultation</i>	<i>Per visit</i>
(a) For Civil Surgeon and Specialists.	I.G. Rs. 16-0-0
(b) For Medical Officers Class II and also Specialists of the same cadre (as they are gazetted).	I.G. Rs. 5-0-0
<i>Subsequent consultation in respect of the same cases</i>	
(a) For Specialists.	I.G. Rs. 10-0-0
(b) For Civil Surgeons.	I.G. Rs. 10-0-0
(c) For Medical Officers Class II and also Specialists of the same cadre (Gazetted).	I.G. Rs. 3-0-0

As the rates fixed by the State Government are in excess of those provided in schedule I of the Medical Attendance Rules, 1949 the payment thereof without the approval of the competent authority, is not in order. The matter is brought to the notice of the Ministry for amending the Rules, if considered necessary.

Payment of house rent allowance.

Supplementary Rule 6(c) lays down that the house rent will be drawn if the authority sanctioning the leave, certifies that the Government servant is likely, on the expiry of the leave, to return to duty at the station from which he proceeds on leave or at another station in which he will be entitled to house rent allowance. It has, however, been noticed that no such certificate is being recorded in the order sanctioning leave, inspite of the clear instructions in the Compilation of the FR & SR No. 1 under S.R. 6(a) *ibid*.

It was stated at the time of the discussion that as staff going on leave had necessarily to return to duty in the same office at Hyderabad and could not be posted elsewhere, the requisite certificate was not considered necessary to be recorded at that time.

As the payment of house rent allowance cannot be admitted in audit unless the requisite certificate is there, the instructions laid down in the Rules may please be strictly followed.

Security from Cashier

No security has been taken from the Cashier for handling the cash although he has been paid Rs. 20 per mensem as cash allowance. Early steps may please be taken to recover the requisite security in the prescribed form to safeguard the Committee's interests.

A test audit note containing minor irregularities which could not be settled at the spot, has been handed over to the Secretary for necessary action and showing compliance to the next Audit party.

Audit fee.

The Audit fee amounting to Rs. 540 (Provisional) for the audit conducted, may please be deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad under the head "XLVI-Miscellaneous fees for Government audit" in favour of the Director of Audit, FRSCS&M, New Delhi, under intimation to audit.

(Sd.) P. K. BISWAS.
Dy. Director of Audit.
20-4-59.

Indian central oilseeds committee

Statement of account of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1958

RECEIPTS	Amount		Total		PAYMENTS	Amount		Total	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Opening Balance on 1-4-57									
Bank	52,36,447	52			A. Administration of Indian Central Oilseeds Committee (As per Schedule I).				
Imprest Cash	252	00			B. Travelling Allowance to members			2,48,352	17
Securities	53,39,765	62			C. Measures taken for promoting Agricultural Research (As per Schedule II)			17,830	67
TOTAL	1,05,76,465	14	1,05,76,465	14	D. Measures taken for promoting Technological Research (As per Schedule III).			7,15,684	50
Cess collections under Section 3(2) of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946.			23,99,812	38	E. Measures taken for promoting Marketing (as per Schedule IV)			1,22,770	00
Interest on investments			1,83,308	19	F. Measures taken for promoting Development of Oilseeds Industry (As per Schedule V)			52,456	48
Profit on Investments			7,546	88	G. Subsidies for Publications (As per Schedule VI)			51,359	79
Miscellaneous Receipts			840	83	H. Deposites and Advances Refundable (As per schedule VII)			1,973	57
Grants from the Central Government from Linseed and Groundnut Funds			53,372	00	I. Construction of Office Building etc. (As per Schedule VIII)			3,534	00
Receipts from Research schemes financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee			5,532	02				2,24,240	00
Recovery of unspent balances of grants for schemes financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee			8,429	93	TOTAL FROM "A" TO "I"			14,38,201	18
Recovery of Deposites and Advances Refundable :					Investment of Funds as on 31-3-1958				
(a) Conveyance etc.	2,081	72			1. 3% Conversion Loan 1946-1986	4,96,093	75		
(b) Pay etc.					2. 3½% Ten Year Treasury Saving Certificate	50,000	00		
(c) Festivals	2,164	75			3. Post Office National Savings Certificate	1,00,000	00		
(d) Floods	180	00			4. 2-3/4% Government of India Loan 1960.	9,59,375	00		
(e) Building etc. of houses					5. 3% (Second Victory Loan) 1959 61	1,92,375	00		
(f) Loans advanced under schemes	800	00							
TOTAL	5,226	47	5,226	47					

RECEIPTS	Amount		Total	PAYMENTS		Amount		Total	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Receipts from Publications				2,893	50				
					6. 3% Government of India Loan 1964	4,62,968	75		
					7. 2-3/4% Government of India Loan 1962	5,47,312	50		
					8. 3% Government of India Loan 1963-65	4,62,187	50		
					9. 3% (Second Victory Loan) 1959-65	4,80,000	00		
					10. 3 1/4% National Plan Loan	1,97,000	00		
					TOTAL	39,47,312	50	39,47,312	50
					Closing balance, on 31-3-1958 :				
					Bank	78,57,661	66		
					Imprest Cash	252	00		
					TOTAL	78,57,913	66	78,57,913	66
GRAND TOTAL .			1,32,43,427	34	GRAND TOTAL			1,32,43,427	34

Secretary,
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee

Break up of the Closing Balance as on 31st March, 1958.

	Rs.
(1) Balance as per Bank statement as on 31-3-58	69,51,312.96
(2) Amounts of uncashed cheques	(—) 90,256.08
	<hr/> = 68,60,876.88
Amounts entered in the cash book but not credited in the bank	(+) 9,96,784.78
	<hr/> = 78,57,661.66

I have examined the foregoing Accounts and Balance Sheet of Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad, I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and subject to the observations in the separate Audit Report and TA Note, I certify as a result of my audit, that in my opinion these Accounts and Balance Sheet are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the concern according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the concern.

Sd./-Assistant Audit Officer.

SCHEDULE I

I. Administration of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee—1957-58.

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure	
	Rs.	nP.
1. Pay of Officer	18,421	96
2. Pay of Establishment	58,057	07
3. Leave salary & Pension Contributions	2,988	31
4. Provident Fund Contributions	5,229	00
5. Allowances and Honoraria :		
(a) T. A. of Secretary & Staff	15,866	12
(b) Dearness Allowance	15,841	76
(c) Dearness Pay	14,153	13
(d) Compensatory & House Rent Allowance	11,295	02
(e) Honoraria	890	99
(f) Travell concession during regular leave	1,711	22
TOTAL of 5	59,758	24
6. Contingencies :		
(a) Office rent including water & electric charges	12,113	67
(b) Postage, Telegram & Telephone	6,635	23
(c) Books & Publications	1,855	81
(d) Stationary & Forms	5,316	33
(e) Printing	54,557	22
(f) Office expenses & Miscellaneous	8,237	58
(g) Audit fee	450	00
(h) Typewriter, duplicators etc.	4,094	65
(i) Furniture & Office equipment	1,270	42
(j) Advertisements	412	60
(k) Cost of Medical attendance etc.	8,029	67
(l) Museum	924	41
TOTAL OF 6.	1,03,897	59
TOTAL OF A: ADMINISTRATION.	2,48,352	17

SCHEDULE II

C. Measures taken for promoting Agricultural research. Agricultural Scheme :

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure	
	Rs.	nP.
1. Scheme for the appointment of Agricultural Officer.		
Pay of Officers	3,172	13
(a) Travelling Allowance	228	41
(b) Dearness and Other allowances	793	96
TOTAL OF I.	4,194	50

	Rs.	nP.
3. Linseed Rust Scheme, I.A.R.I., New Delhi	6,410	00
4. Multiplication of improved castor seed, Hyderabad	22,530	00
5. Extension of Linseed Breeding Sub-Station Kangra, Punjab	8,150	00
6. Scheme for the research on the evolution of high yielding varieties of Oilseeds in Bihar	15,160	00
7. Scheme for inducing mutants with desirable economic characters in til (Sesamum), Rape and Mustard by X-Rays, Calcutta	29,980	00
8. Scheme for the improvement of groundnut crops in Punjab	15,000	00
9. Scheme for the establishment of two sub-stations at Raichur and Parbhani, States of Mysore and Bombay respectively	6,705	00
10. Scheme for Oilseeds research in West Bengal	15,700	00
11. Scheme for the improvement of oilseed crops (Besides Groundnut) Pepsu-Punjab	7,500	00
13. Scheme for research in the physiology of groundnut at Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry	7,100	00
14. Scheme to run four zonal nucleus seed forms of improved strains of groundnut and castor in Madras State	18,700	00
15. Scheme to run two zonal nucleus seed farms of improved strains of groundnut and castor in Andhra	9,080	00
17. Scheme for the improvement of Brassica crops in the Punjab	13,550	00
18. Scheme of research on Oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh	22,700	00
20. Scheme on research on Groundnuts in Saurashtra (Bombay State)	15,300	00
22. Scheme for agronomical studies on oilseeds at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	800	00
23. Scheme for fundamental research on oilseed crops in India for breeding for disease resistance in Linseed for Malwah at Institute of Plant Industry, Indore	4,740	00
25. Scheme for cytological studies on some Oilseed crops in India I.A.R.I., New Delhi	11,000	00
26. Scheme for research on phyllody diseases (new scheme for research on Virus diseases of Oilseed crops) at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	4,250	00
27. Scheme on research on the genetics and breeding of mustard at the college of Agriculture, Banaras Hindu University	11,770	00
28. Scheme for physiological investigations on Autotetraploids of some oil-seeds crops at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	2,740	00
29. Scheme for multiplication of improved strains of mustard in Assam	1,000	00
30. Scheme for the seed multiplication of K-2 variety of linseed for introduction in Kangra, District, Punjab	9,840	00
31. Revised scheme for research on the physiology of groundnut in Madras	14,900	00
32. Scheme for physiological research on Linseed in Madhya Bharat, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	17,450	00
33. Scheme for research on cytology of Groundnut in Madras	6,900	00
34. Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved groundnut in Mysore	6,450	00
35. Scheme for establishing Regional Oilseeds Research Station in Rayalseema area of Andhra Pradesh at Anantapur	17,640	00
36. Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved Linseed type and experiments on the extraction of its fibre together with demonstration of the same to the cultivators of West Bengal	10,365	00
39. Co-ordinated scheme for the establishment of Regional Arboratum of oil-bearing trees in Hyderabad	4,060	00
46. Scheme for intensive breeding of Groundnut in the Madras State	6,000	00
50. Scheme for research on groundnut and sesamum in Khandesh, Bombay State	6,980	00
51. Scheme for research on Oilseeds in Mehsana District—Bombay State	7,880	00
52. Scheme for the improvement of Pollachi Groundnut in Madras State	8,750	00
56. Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of Groundnut in West Bengal	9,300	00
57. Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved groundnut A. K. 12-24 in Madhya Pradesh (now in Bombay State)	10,910	00
66. Scheme for the Agronomic investigations of groundnut at Amravati in Bombay State	7,500	00
67. Scheme for research on important diseases of Groundnut in the Punjab State	3,760	00
68. Scheme for research on oilseed crops in Orissa State	4,710	00
69. To meet the expenditure for installing 20 Curie cobalt field source for gamma irradiation on oilseeds at the Indian Central Jute Research Institute, Calcutta	15,000	00

Rs. nP.

71. Scheme for research for anatomical and Morphological studies of fruits and seeds of some Crucifers with particular reference to oil yielding plants at the Meerut College, Meerut	7,490 00
72. Scheme for studies in Crop Botany (Oilseeds Crops) at the University of Calcutta, West Bengal	1,000 00
73. Scheme project for the intensification of Regional Research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets	2,45,750 00
74. Scheme for research on Sesamum in Kerala State	5,500 00
75. Oilseed Extension Scheme in Orissa	4,490 00
76. Oilseed Extension Scheme in Madras	26,670 00
77. Oilseed, Extension Scheme in Punjab	550 00
78. Scheme for the trial of improved groundnut and Sesamum varieties from Madras in Kerala State	1,000 00

TOTAL OF 'C'.—MEASURES TAKEN FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	7,15,684 50
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SCHEDULE III

D. Measures taken for promoting technological Research.

2. Schemes :—

Heads of expenditure	Expenditure	
	Rs.	nP.
4. Scheme for the establishment of a pilot plant for the manufacture of cotton seed oil to be worked at the Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur	15,470	00
9. Scheme for the study of the effects of different kinds of storage on oilseeds and oils in Uttar Pradesh	3,410	00
13. Scheme on utilisation of non-edible Vegetable oils as lubricants at National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	10,020	00
14. Scheme for study of new anti-oxidants related to plant pigments at Delhi University, Delhi	2,180	00
15. Scheme for the study of the conditions of storage of oilseeds with regard to their safety from pest attacks and to the keeping qualities of their oil contents with a view to recommending suitable methods for both purposes—Uttar Pradesh	3,400	00
16. Scheme on utilisation of m-edible oils as wetting agents in Textile Industry at University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta	1,810	00
17. Scheme for the study of the preparation and properties of surface active agents from Castor oil and from its derivatives at the Department of Chemical Laboratory Bombay University	3,720	00
18. To meet the cost towards lands and buildings in taking over the Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur	1,340	00
19. Scheme on the nutritional studies of groundnut and til oil at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	3,940	00
20. Scheme on edible proteins from carefully prepared Commercial Oilcakes (Groundnut Sesamum etc.) at C.F.T.R.I. Mysore	22,400	00
21. Scheme on utilisation of oilseed meal in the preparation of processed protein supplements suitable for human consumption at the C.F.T.R.I., Mysore	48,250	00
22. Scheme for studies on the vitamin values and the essential fatty acids in the major edible oilseeds at the I.I.S., Bangalore	3,350	00
23. Scheme for the preparation of Chemicals from Castor oil at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	1,300	00
24. Scheme for testing methods of identifications of Vegetable Oils independently at the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Bombay	2,180	00

TOTAL OF 'D'.—MEASURES TAKEN FOR PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH	1,22,770 00
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SCHEDULE IV

E. Measures taken for promoting Marketing.

Heads of expenditure	Expenditure	
	Rs.	nP.
1. Pay of Officer	3,394	17
2. Pay of Establishment	14,378	43
3. Leave Salary & Pension contributions	503	24
4. Provident Fund Contributions	1,348	00
5. Allowance & Honoraria :—		
(a) Travelling Allowance	1,096.48	
(b) Dearness allowance	3,945.32½	
(c) Dearness pay	3,505.32½	
(d) Compensatory & House Rent Allowance	2,718.59	
TOTAL of 5	11,265.72	
	11,265	72
7. Schemes :		
13. Scheme for the survey of minor oilseeds in the former Vindhya Pradesh	1,056	92
14. Scheme for the crop estimation surveys on principal oilseeds Crops in India—Rajasthan	6,000	00
15. Scheme for the crop estimation surveys on principal oilseeds in India—Assam	2,120	00
16. Scheme for the crop estimation surveys on principal oilseed crops in India—Andhra Pradesh	12,390	00
TOTAL OF 'E'—MEASURES TAKEN FOR PROMOTING MARKETING	52,456	48

SCHEDULE V

F. Measures taken for Promoting Development of Oilseeds Industry.

Heads of expenditure	Expenditure	
	Rs.	nP.
2. Exhibitions	685	48
3. (b) Expenses in connection with hand driven machine for decorticating Mowha seeds	479	31
4. Scheme.		
(2) Scheme for investigation of nutritive value of different oilcakes produced by the ghani and expeller process, Izatnagar (U.P.)	269	00
(4) Scheme for organisation of Co-operatives of Oilmen and development of Village Oil Industry, Bihar	13,000	00
(5) To bear 50% interest on loan upto Rs. 2 lakhs to be issued to Co-operative Societies by Orissa State Government	4,850	00
(9) Scheme for development of Village Oil Industry in Bhopal State	2,316	00
(27) Scheme for setting up and running demonstration units of improved ghanis in the development Block areas of Ramnageram, Gundlupet, Harihar and Holenarasipur—Mysore State (4 Centres)	4,760	00
(32) Scheme for setting up and running demonstration unit of Wardha Ghani in the Kuttanad Community Development Block	5,000	00
(41) By-Scheme for setting up and running demonstration units of Wardha ghanis in Community Development and National Extension Service Block Areas of Madhya Pradesh (4 Centres)	20,000	00
TOTAL OF 'F'—MEASURES TAKEN FOR PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT OF OIL-SEEDS INDUSTRY	51,359	79

SCHEDULE VII

G. Subsidies for Publications.

<i>Heads of expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	Rs.	nP.
1. Subsidy to the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Bombay for the Oil and Oilseeds Journal	1,563	70
3. Subsidy to the Oil Technologists' Association (India) Kanpur, for Printing four issues of its Journal during 1956-57	409	87
TOTAL OF 'G'—SUBSIDIES FOR PUBLICATIONS	1,973	57

SCHEDULE VII

H. Deposits and advances of Refundable.

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	Rs.	nP.
(a) Conveyance etc.	2,445	00
(b) Festivals	1,089	00
TOTAL OF 'H'—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES REFUNDABLE	3,534	00

SCHEDULE VIII

I. CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING ETC.

<i>Heads of expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	Rs.	nP.
Construction of office building etc.	2,24,240	00
TOTAL OF 'I'—CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING ETC.	2,24,240	00

[No. 8-4/59-Com. II.]

AJUDHIA PRASADA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 14th September 1959

S.O. 2127.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the method and field of recruitment for the post of Draftsmen Grade I (Civil and Electrical) in the Central Public Works Department shall be as shown in the annexure.

ANNEXURE
Recruitment Rules for Draftsman Grade I (Civil and Electrical in the Central Public Works Department)

Name of Post	I.s Classification	Scale of Pay	Duties	Number of Posts	Percentage of posts to be filled by promotions				Age limit	For Direct Recruitment		Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in case of appointment by promotion	Grades/ Sources from which promotions are to be made	Remarks
					Direct Recruitment	By selection	By seniority cum fitness	Transfer		Educational Qualifications	Period of probation if any			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Draftsman Grade I (Civil and Electrical)	CL.III, Non-Gazetted, Non-Ministerial	R. 100—140—10—300	Technical, Supervisory	20 (Twenty) Besides there are nine posts which will be converted into the posts of Section Officers as and when the incumbents vacated them.	..	..	100 %	..	..	..	..	..	Promotions will be made from amongst permanent and quasi-permanent Draftsmen Grade II who have completed 10 years' service in that grade.	The number of posts will be reviewed after every three years.

[No. 56 4/59—EW II]
B. R. MAZUMDAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

S.O. 2128.—In exercise of powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby exempts all works executed departmentally by the Military Engineering Services for or on behalf of the Ministry of Defence from so much of that sub-rule as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in whose area the works are executed.

[No. E. II-3(3)/59.]
G. S. BAKSHI Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 11th September 1959

S.O. 2129.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890) read with the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board hereby make the following further amendments in the General Rules for all Open Lines of Railways in India administered by the Government, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T dated the 9th March, 1929, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to Part III of the said Rules, against serial No. 43 under column 2, after the entry 'Nitro-benzol (Nitro-benzene or oil of Mirbane),' the following entry shall be inserted:—

"Mono Nitro Toluene."

[No. 59-TGII/17/1.]

R. E. de Sa, Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2130.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. L. Vijh, Settlement Commissioner in the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, as Deputy Custodian General of Evacuee Property, with immediate effect.

[No. 27(68)-Admn (Prop.)/59.]

M. L. PURI,

Settlement Commissioner (Admn) & *Ex-officio* Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2131.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (3) of section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act (31 of 1950), I. L. J. Johnson, hereby delegate to Shri M. L. Vijh, Deputy Custodian General of Evacuee Property, all powers vested in me under the said Act.

L. J. JOHNSON,

Custodian General of Evacuee Property.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Saroop Krishan, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner (Development), Punjab, as *ex-officio* Settlement Commissioner in the State of Punjab for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to a Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act, in respect of agricultural lands and shops in any rural area including houses, cattle sheds and vacant sites, if any, in any such area allotted along with any such lands.

[No. 3(37)Policy-II/59.]

M. L. PURI,

Settlement Commissioner & *Ex-officio*, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

S.O. 2133.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the workmen employed in Bikaner Gypsums Limited, Bikaner.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: DELHI.

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

24th August 1959.

I. D. No. 243 of 1959.

BETWEEN

The employer in relation to Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Ltd.,

AND

Their workmen.

Shri Anand Parkash—for the management.

Shri Yog Raj Bhasin—for the workmen.

AWARD.

By G. O. No. LR-II-64(14)/58-11 dated the 24th February, 1959, the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Limited, and their workmen, has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. The term of reference is as follows:—

Whether the dismissal/discharge of the under-mentioned workmen from service by the management of Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Limited, Bikaner, was justified, and, if not, to what relief these workmen are entitled?

- (i) Shri Bhanwar Lal Verma—Supervisor.
- (ii) Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal—Supervisor.
- (iii) Shri Tulsi Singh—Driver.
- (iv) Shri A. K. Mukerjee—Wireman.
- (v) Shri Mohabat Singh—Sampler.
- (vi) Shri Shera (son of Heera)—Mazdoor.

3. The allegation on behalf of the Union in the statement of claim are, that the termination of service of the several workmen, whose names are found in the order of reference is unlawful, and unjustified, and that they must all be re-instated in service, together with back wages.

4. The contention on behalf of the management is, that the termination of service is lawful and fully justified, and that the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

5. Both parties are agreed, that the issue is as in the term of reference.

6. This is a dispute between the management of Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Limited, and their workmen.

7. Both parties have dispensed with oral evidence, and they rely only on documentary evidence.

1. *Shri Bhanwar Lal Verma.*

8. This workman was a Supervisor in the Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., Jamsar. He was served with a charge-sheet, Ext. M/1, dated 13th June, 1958. It is alleged therein, that he was guilty of dishonesty in connection with the Company's business or property. The charge was, that on the 9th, he was deputed for supervising and receiving delivery of Gypsum in measurement boxes at Kichyan from the contractor there. Serious discrepancy was found in the certificate issued by him. Whereas on 9th, 531 boxes had been accepted, on previous dates and subsequent

dates, the deliveries from the contractor were much less, with the same number of labourers as on the 9th. The workman was asked to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. Ext. M/2 is the explanation of Shri Verma. Ext. M/3 is the record of enquiry and it contains the statements of the several witnesses, who were examined at the time. The Enquiry Officer made his report, and Ext. M/6 is the order of termination of service dated 23rd June, 1958. Ext. M/9 is the copy of the appeal petition, that was preferred by Shri Verma, and Ext. M/10 is the order, dismissing the same. However, as a result of the appeal, the order of dismissal was converted into one of simple termination.

9. The contention on behalf of the workman is, that the charge against him is baseless, and that it cannot be sustained, and that the termination of service is unlawful and unjustified. The contention of the management is, that on 9th June, 1958, when he was deputed to take delivery of the boxes of gypsum from the contractor, he passed a voucher, showing that the delivery amounted to 531 boxes, and that, when compared with deliveries on previous and subsequent dates, the deliveries were much more, and that this showed his dishonesty in making it appear that a larger quantity had been delivered. Reference has been made in this connection to Ext. M/7 dated 24th June, 1958. Attention is drawn to the fact, that on previous dates, from 2nd to 7th June, 1958, the deliveries did not exceed 311 boxes. On 7th June, 1958, the total number of boxes delivered is 311, and the number of labourers engaged was 50. On 8th June, 1958, the total number of boxes delivered is 531, and the total number of labourers engaged is 51. Subsequently on 11th June, 1958 the total number of boxes delivered was 311, and the number of labours engaged was only 53. The contention on behalf of the management is, that Shri Verma deliberately, with a view to cheat the Company, showed a larger number of boxes on 9th June, 1958, as having been delivered by the contractor. This inference is sought to be drawn by comparison of the number of boxes delivered on previous and subsequent dates. The Enquiry Officer has come to the finding, that the workman is guilty of the misconduct, with which he is charged. In my opinion such a finding is baseless, and is not supported on the evidence. The period that is taken is from 2nd June, 1958, to 12th June, 1958 in Ext. M/7. Ext. M/8 relates to delivery of boxes on certain dates in May and July. The contention on behalf of the management, that a comparison of the deliveries effected, as shown in Exts. M/7 and 8, on dates both preceeding and succeeding 9th June, 1958, establishes the inference of guilt of Shri Verma, is untenable. There is a certain amount of variation in the quantity delivered. It is a matter of note, that on 6th June, 1958, 43 workmen were able to give only 198 boxes on 2nd June, 1958, 45 workmen were able to give 231 boxes. On 10th June, 1958, 52 workmen were able to deliver 187 boxes. There is a large amount of variation in the number of boxes delivered, and it does not depend merely on the number of workmen employed in the work of delivery. Moreover, it is important to note, that, according to the case of the workman, the boxes delivered on the 9th comprised 340 boxes of gypsum and 200 boxes of green. It is common ground, that there is difference between gypsum and green and the latter is stated to be a kind of inferior clay. It is noteworthy, that 531 boxes, which Shri Verma vouched for on 9th June, 1958, included also 200 boxes of green. On the dates shown in Ext. M/7, on the basis of which the Assistant Manager, Shri B Sehshadri, came to the conclusion, that there was some mal-practice on the part of Shri Verma, there is no reference to the quantity of green gypsum, that was delivered by the mazdoors. It is not possible to hold, what exactly were the deliveries of green gypsums on the dates noted. It is in evidence on behalf of the workman, that on Sunday more workmen are put on by the contractor, and that they raise inferior type of gypsum, which is also delivered. Yet another explanation is afforded by Shri Chot Ram, the Supervisor, attached to Kitchyan Quarry. It would appear, that Shri Verma was working at Quarry No. 7, and, owing to the temporary absence of Shri Chot Ram, who was working at Kitchyan Quarry, Shri Verma was deputed in his absence to receive deliveries from the contractor. According to Shri Chot Ram's evidence in cross-examination he used to get one donkey load extra for every filled box, and similarly 2 Tagaries extra after every box filled up by human labour. This was being done as the boxes were broken. It is quite obvious, that Shri Verma was not acquainted with the practice followed by Shri Chot Ram who was not taking into account the extra load that was delivered. The fact, that 531 boxes were noted as having been delivered is due to this circumstance, and not to any dishonesty on the part of Shri Verma. Again it is a matter of note, that we do not have the evidence of the contractor, who actually supplied the boxes. Moreover, it is clear from the evidence, that the mazdoors, who were sent along with Shri Verma, were new to Kitchyan Quarry. In his explanation Shri Verma stated, that there were 4 stacks, that it was humanly impossible to go to each of the stacks, and take delivery, and that he depended upon the reports of the Mazdoors, who were taking delivery. It is likely, that the alleged discrepancy, if at

all, arose on account of the mazdoors not being acquainted with the practice, which was being followed by Shri Chot Ram. Further on the several dates, that are referred to in Ext. M/7 there is no mention of deliveries of green gypsum. It is a likely inference, that no green gypsum was delivered on these dates. If so, it is important to note, that on 7th June, 1958 the delivery is 311 boxes of gypsum for 50 mazdoors and on 11th June, 1958, 311 boxes for 53 mazdoors. I fail to see how 331 boxes of gypsum delivered on 9th June, 1958, for 51 mazdoors is out of the ordinary. The delivery of 331 boxes of gypsum on 9th June, 1958, is quite consistent with that of delivery of 311 boxes on 7th June, 1958, and 11th June, 1958, with practically the same number of mazdoors. The alleged discrepancy is accounted for by the fact of delivery of 200 boxes extra green gypsum on 9th June, 1958, which may have been raised by the contractor on the preceding Sunday.

10. Another fact, to which my attention has been drawn, is, that the management proceeded to rely upon the evidence of one Shri Ismail, whose statement was taken at the spot in the absence of Shri Verma. When he was examined at the time of enquiry, in answers to cross-examination by Shri Verma, he went back on his statement. Attention is however drawn on behalf of the management to the fact, that certain measurements were taken on the 13th, and that shortage was discovered. There is nothing however to account for the delay between 9th and 13th. There is no explanation as to why measurement were not taken on the 9th or 10th. The alleged discrepancy in the measurement cannot be pressed into service against the workman. In my opinion, the charge, that the workman is guilty of dishonesty, and is trying to cheat the Company, is without foundation, and is not supported by the evidence on record. The findings of the Enquiry Officer have been arrived at without sufficient basis for the same. I find, that the charge against Shri Verma of dishonesty in connection with dealing with the Company's property is baseless on the evidence on record, and cannot be supported.

11. Even assuming for a moment, that there were certain discrepancies in the matter of delivery of boxes, the workman at the worst may be said to have been negligent in the discharge of his duty on the 9th. The termination of service of the workman for the alleged negligence on the 7th is entirely unjustified, and I am not prepared to uphold the same and it is harsh and excessive. It ought to be seen, that by the first order the workman was dismissed from service. It is only as a result of appeal, that the order was converted into one of termination of service. This termination of service is said to have been made under Standing Order 22(i). I had occasion to deal with the Standing Orders in I. D. No. 356/1959, and other petitions, and it was found in the judgment therein that no such standing order existed in the original standing orders, as certified. Moreover, attention has been drawn on behalf of the workman to the provision in the standing order 22, that before resorting to dismissal, the management should seek lesser forms of punishment. All circumstances considered, I find, that the discharge of Shri Verma is unlawful, and unjustified, and cannot be deemed to be *bona fide* and is accordingly set aside.

12. The question next is with reference to the relief, to which the workman is entitled. I see no sufficient grounds for declining the relief of re-instatement. So far as back wages are concerned, I am of opinion, that he must be compensated for the loss of employment. The payment of three months' emoluments would be sufficient compensation. I find, that Shri Verma shall recover from the management three months' full emoluments at the rate at which he was drawing the same at the time of termination of service. He is also entitled to continuity of service.

II. Shri Mohabat Singh.

13. This workman was appointed as per Ext. M/24. It is important to note, that the period of service is from 5th February, 1958, to 4th April, 1958. There is further extension till 2nd July, 1958, as is clear from Ext. M/27. His services came to an end automatically in the absence of further extension. Ext. M/28 is the letter of termination. He was only a temporary worker, and he was not a permanent workman, as defined in the Standing Orders. The fact, that his services were extended by three months, does not make him a permanent workman. On the terms of his employment coming to an end, his services ceased automatically even without any letter of termination. This workman has no reason to complain, and he is not entitled to any relief in this proceeding.

III. Shri Shera Meghwal.

14. According to the case of the workman, while he was tipping empty tubs in Quarry No. 1, some gypsum fell in his eyes, which got seriously injured. No report of accident was filed. No accident leave was granted to him. He was under the treatment of the Medical Officer of the Mines for nearly two months without improvement. The said Medical Officer sent him to Bikaner Hospital. The management however issued a charge-sheet dated 27th July, 1958. He submitted his explanation on 16th August, 1958. He was however discharged from service. It is alleged, that Shri A. C. Datta had agreed to arrange for payment of compensation to him, but that it was not done. The workman's case is, that not only is the discharge unlawful, and against the principles of natural justice, but that the management had also denied him payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

15 The case of the management is, that it is not true, that Shri Shera got injured in his eyes in the course of his employment, while receiving gypsum, and while tipping a tub. On the contrary, he was suffering from bad eyes. He took leave with effect from 21st April, 1958. He attended to his duty on 24th April, 1958. He was directed to take leave till he improved, and he went away on 25th April, 1958. The further contention is, that Shri Shera was a labourer of a tram-line Gang and was never doing the duty of emptying or tipping tubs. The contention on behalf of the management is, that, on account of his eye trouble, which was not caused while in the course of employment, but which existed from before, Shri Shera absented himself, and he was served with a charge-sheet for absenteeism. It is alleged by the management at page 11 of the written-statement, that it is wrong to say, that Shri Shera's services were terminated, and at page 12, that, when Shri Shera reported for work, he would be given work, provided he was able to do the same. In the re-joinder of the workman it is alleged, that Shri Shera lost his sight when he was on duty, and that, though the Managing Director agreed to pay compensation, it had not been paid. At page 9 of the re-joinder it is stated, that the management knew, that he was not fit for discharging his duties. It is clear from the re-joinder of the Union on behalf of the workman, that he is not fit. Ext. M/30 has been relied upon in this connection on behalf of the management. On behalf of the workman the letters, Ext. W/1 and 2 have been referred to. The charge-sheet is Ext. W/3, and Shri Shera was accused of continued absence. From the evidence on record, I am unable to hold, that Shri Shera was dismissed or discharged by the Company in any manner. On the contrary, Shri Shera has been absenting himself continuously on account of his being unfit for work. The contention on behalf of the workman is, that he became unfit for work because of the accident of some gypsum falling into his eyes while tipping tubs. I do not wish to express any opinion on the question, whether this is true and whether the workman is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The workman may take such steps as are open to him in law, if he feels, that he is entitled to recover the same. For the purposes of the present proceeding it is sufficient to state, that Shri Shera has continuously and voluntarily absented himself, as alleged on behalf of the management. On his own showing, as is clear from the allegations in the re-joinder, he is unfit for work. There is no case made out for re-instatement or for back wages, as claimed on behalf of the workman. I find, that Shri Shera is not entitled to any relief in this proceeding.

IV. Shri A. K. Mukerjee.

16. This workman was an electrician, who was employed by letter of the management dated 12th December 1956. He had been demoted to the post of Wireman by order dated 24th April 1958, because of his alleged mis-behaviour with certain women.

17. According to the management, the Mines Manager Shri Ghosh, gave a letter to Shri Shukla, a Chemist, employed in the Mines, on 2nd June 1958. Shri Shukla tore away the letter, and threw the pieces down. Shri Mukerjee walked into the Mines Manager's room, and picked up the pieces. Ext. M/31 is the charge-sheet issued to Shri Mukerjee dated 16th June 1958. It is stated therein, that on 2nd June 1958 the acting Mines Manager, Shri Ghosh, reported, that Shri Mukerjee took away certain important papers connected with the insubordination of Shri R. C. Shukla, and that this amounted to wilful insubordination under the Standing Orders. The workman was suspended forthwith. Ext. M/32 is the reply to the charge-sheet, denying, that he had been guilty of insubordination. The management were requested to refer to the letter dated 2nd June 1958. According to the statement of Shri Ghosh, made before the Enquiry Officer, just when Shri Shukla was going out through the door in his office leading towards the verandah,

Shri Anil Mukerjee entered the room with big eyes open towards him, as if with a hated look on him, and came near the table, collected the torn papers, which were thrown by Shri R. C. Shukla, and left the room, without saying anything. Even taking the above statement of Shri Ghosh to be correct, it is impossible to hold, that Shri Mukerjee is guilty of mis-conduct. Merely entering the Mine Manager's room and picking up certain torn papers, which had been torn by another workman, does not amount to insubordination. If Shri Mukerjee looked with big eyes this cannot mean that he is guilty of insubordination. No man can be punished for his looks.

18. Again, another important point is, that according to the statement in cross-examination of Shri C. S. Ghosh the alleged incident happened on 3rd June 1958, and it was at about 4-30 P.M. It is however important to note, that, according to the charge-sheet the incident took-place on 2nd June 1958. The discrepancy in the date has been conveniently sought to be explained on the theory of there having been an error in giving the date of incident. I am not prepared to accept this explanation. The finding of the Enquiry Officer in Ext. M/34 is entirely baseless, and is not supported by the evidence. The order of termination of service by Ext. M/35 against Shri Mukerjee is neither lawful, nor justified, and it must be set aside.

19. So far as the relief to be granted is concerned, I see no sufficient grounds for denying the relief of re-instatement. He is also entitled to compensation for forced unemployment. Three months full emoluments will be sufficient compensation towards the same. The period between the date of termination of service and the date of re-instatement shall be treated as continuous service.

Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal

20. The charge against this workman is, contained in the charge sheet Ext. M/11. He was accused of (i) wilful insubordination (ii) dishonesty in connection with company's business and (iii) leaving work without permission. Ext. M/12 is the explanation. Ext. M/13 is the record of enquiry. Ext. M/14 contains the findings of the Enquiry Officer. By Ext. M/15 dated 2nd June 1958 this workman's services were terminated for being found guilty of (i) leaving work without permission (ii) dishonesty in connection with company's business. There is no mention about his being guilty of the charge of wilful insubordination.

21. The contention on behalf of the workman is, that the above mentioned charges as contained in Ext. M/15, the order of discharge, are unfounded, and that the Enquiry Officer's findings are baseless. First taking the question of dishonesty in connection with the Company's business, the Enquiry Officer states that the Time Keeper Shri A. M. Bhowmik punched Shri Sita Ram's attendance card for the second shift of 29th August 1958 at the request of Shri Rahim Shah. It is clear from the evidence of witnesses and particularly of Rahim Shah, mate that Shri Sita Ram was not present when his attendance card was punched by Shri Bhowmik. I fail to see how from this fact alone the charge of dishonesty can be pressed against Shri Sita Ram. The contention on behalf of the Union is, that it is the practice for Supervisors to get their attendance cards punched through labour mates. What is important to note is, that Shri Rahim Shah gave the card for punching to Shri Bhowmik and the latter punched it. If this amounts to dishonesty on the part of Shri Sita Ram, Shri Rahim Shah and Bhowmik are equally guilty. The evidence of Bhowmik is that he punched the card at the request of Rahim Shah even though Sita Ram was absent. This cannot absolve him from responsibility. If there was anything wrong with the practice of punching cards in the absence of the workman the management should take other steps for putting an end to the same and not by terminating the service of one of the workman alone. It was for the Time-Keeper to satisfy himself whether he should punch the card or not. On the facts of this case if Shri Bhowmik punched the card in spite of Shri Sita Ram not having been present, I am not able to hold that this amounts to proof of dishonesty on the part of Shri Sita Ram, in connection with the company's property. The finding about this charge is baseless and the action of the management is not *bona fide*.

21. Taking the charge of leaving work without permission, the case of the management is that Shri Sita Ram absented himself from work on 29th August 1958 during the 2nd shift when he ought to have been on duty. The II shift was from 5 P.M. to 1-30 A.M. The finding of the Enquiry Officer is that this fact of absence from work has been proved by the evidence on record. The management went so far as to say that instead of attending to his work on 29th August 1958 in the evening Shri Sita Ram went away to Bikaner. The Enquiry Officer however finds that it is not established on the evidence that Shri Sita Ram left for Bikaner on 29th August 1958.

23. The contention however on behalf of the workman is that he did attend to his duty on 29th August 1958 in the II shift, that however at about 6 P.M. he felt ill with stomach ache, and therefore left his place of work in the Quarry, and that he left a leave application Ext. M/16, and went away from the place of his duty. This contention on behalf of the workman has not been accepted by the Enquiry Officer. I see no sufficient grounds for holding, that the finding that Shri Sita Ram was absent from his place of work on 29th August 1958 is baseless or is not supported by evidence on record. Even a witness examined for Sita Ram one Kirpal Singh has been obliged to admit that he did not see the Supervisor on that day. The finding that the workman left his work without permission must be accepted as true.

24. The question next is whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman should be up-held. I have found about that the charge of dishonesty in connection with the company's business is without basis. As argued on behalf of the workman, punishment by termination of service for absence from the II shift without permission on 29th August 1958 appears to be too harsh and excessive. In my opinion the action of the management in imposing this punishment cannot be supported, especially in view of Standing Order 22 which contemplates lesser types of punishment before removal from service is resorted to. It will be sufficient punishment if the workman is not paid any wages for the period between the date of removal from service and the date of re-instatement. I find that termination of service of Shri Sita Ram is not lawful and justified, that he should be re-instated in service with continuity of service, but that he is not entitled to back wages or compensation.

25. Shri Tulsi Singh

So far as this workman is concerned the charge against him is Ext. M/17. His explanation is Ext. M/18, Ext. M/21 dated 27th September 1958 is the order of dismissal holding him guilty of the charges framed against him. The workman was found guilty of (i) slowing down of work and (ii) wilful insubordination.

26. With reference to the charge of slowing down of work, on 16th June 1958, it may be stated that another dumper driver Shri Abdul was also similarly charged and he too was dismissed from service by order dated 27th September 1958. I had occasion to deal with the case of the said Shri Abdul, and the charge against him of the slowing down of work on 16th of June 1958, in I.D. No. 8/59. Both Abdul and Tulsi Singh were engaged on operation of Dumpers that day. It was found in the Award dated 29th July 1959, in I.D. No. 8 of 1959 that Shri Abdul was not guilty of the charge of slowing down work, and consequent misconduct. Practically the same evidence as against Abdul, has been relied upon in the case of Shri Tulsi Singh also, on behalf of the management, in support of the charge of slowing down of work. For the reasons given in I.D. No. 8 of 1959, with reference to Abdul, I am unable to hold that Shri Tulsi Singh is guilty of slowing down of work on 16th June 1958. The finding of the Enquiry Officer is not supported by the evidence on record, and as such the finding is baseless.

27. The second charge against this workman is of wilful insubordination, because he allowed mazdoor Sunder Singh to Drive a Dumper without authorisation. The Enquiry Officer has found him guilty of this charge also. Shri Sunder Singh Khalasi stated in his evidence, that when the Dumper of Abdul was filled, he of his own accord removed it, and replaced it by Shri Tulsi Singh's Dumper. He admitted that he was not authorised to do so. Generally Khalasi handle the Dumper for minor movement. Shri Sunder Singh further explained that Shri Tulsi Singh was standing about 10 paces away when he moved the Dumper. If Sunder Singh took it into his head, to remove the Dumper of Tulsi Singh of his own accord, in order to place it in the position of Abdul's dumper which had been filled, I fail to see how Tulsi Singh can be held guilty of insubordination. Sunder Singh removed the dumper a short distance when Shri Tulsi Singh was standing 10 paces away. It is clear from the evidence that the management have prohibited the unauthorised handling of Dumpers by mazdoors, but in this particular case I am of opinion that Shri Tulsi Singh cannot be held to be guilty of insubordination in the circumstances stated above. I am unable to hold that on the evidence on record the charge of wilful insubordination is made out and the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer is baseless.

28. It is however pointed out that the workman was guilty of lapses in the past. The order of removal from service is much too severe and harsh. Even if he has been guilty of lapse of duty it is sufficient punishment to deprive him of back wages. I find that the order of dismissal against Shri Tulsi Singh should be set aside and that he should be re-instated in service. He will not be entitled to any back wages or compensation but will be entitled to continuity of service.

29. In the result an award is passed as follows:—

(i) The order of termination of service passed against Shri Bhanwar Lal Verma is set aside, and the management of Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Limited shall re-instate him in service, and restore him to his old post, or equivalent post on the same terms and conditions as before. Within two weeks from the date when this award becomes enforceable, and the period between the date of removal from service and the date of re-instatement shall be treated as continuous service without break. The aforesaid management, shall also pay him, three months, emoluments at the rate at which he was drawing the same at the time of removal from service, towards compensation for forced unemployment.

(ii) The order of removal from service passed against Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal is set aside, and the aforesaid management shall re-instate him in service, and restore him to his old post, or equivalent post, on the same terms and conditions as before, within two weeks from the date when this award becomes enforceable, and the period between the date of removal from service and the date of re-instatement shall not operate as a break in continuity of service. However, Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal will not be entitled to any back wages or compensation.

(iii) The order of removal from service passed against Shri Tulsi Singh is set aside, and the aforesaid management shall re-instate him in service and restore him to his old post, or equivalent post, on the same terms and conditions as before within two weeks from the date when this award becomes enforceable, and the period between the date of removal from service and the date of re-instatement shall be treated as continuous service without break. This workman will not be entitled to any back wages or compensation.

(iv) The order of removal from service passed against Shri A. K. Mukerjee is set aside, and the aforesaid management shall re-instate him in service and restore him to his old post, or equivalent post, on the same terms and conditions as before, within two weeks from the date when this award becomes enforceable, and the period between the date of removal from service and the date of re-instatement shall be treated as continuous service without break. The aforesaid management shall pay to him three month's emoluments at the rate at which he was drawing the same at the time of removal from service towards compensation for forced unemployment.

(v) The workmen, Messrs Mohabat Singh and Shera (son of Heera), are not entitled to any relief.

(vi) There will be no order as to costs.
(Seventeen pages)

The 24th August, 1959.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.
[F. No. LR II/64(14)/58-(II).]

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1959

S.O. 2134.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Jaipur Limited, Delhi and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI
PRESENT

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

10th September, 1959.

I.D. No. 428 of 1959

BETWEEN

The employer in relation to the Bank of Jaipur Limited, Delhi.

AND

Their workmen.

Mr. T. N. Khanna—for the management.

Mr. H. L. Parvana—for the workmen.

AWARD

By G.O. No. S.O. LR.II-10(75)/59 dated the 17th June 1959, the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Jaipur Limited, Delhi and their workmen, has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. The term of reference is as follows:—

Whether by virtue of duties performed and powers exercise by Shri Bhagoomal, Head Cashier of the Delhi branch of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., he is a workman, entitled to the benefits of the Sastry Award and a supervisory allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 per month in terms of para 164(b) thereof or he is an officer not entitled to these benefits.

3. The allegations in the statement of claim are, that Shri Bhagoomal the workman in question is employed as a Head Cashier, Bank of Jaipur Limited, Delhi Branch that the said Bhagoomal made a representation requesting the grant of benefits due to him under the Bank Award, that the management did not take any action thereon, that the duties of Bhagoomal are as stated in the claim, that the Bank, however contended, that he was not a workman, that the duties of Shri Bhagoomal are of a clerical and supervisory nature, that he is a workman, and that he is entitled to all the benefits of the Bank Award.

4. The management contend, that Shri Bhagoomal has been an officer of the Bank, that he was not a party to the dispute before the Shastri Tribunal, that Shri Bhagoomal cannot be classed as a workman, that he is a full fledged officer of the Bank having directional and controlling authority over workmen in his department, that as he is not a party to the Sastry Award he cannot claim any benefit thereunder, that there is no need to extend the benefits of the Award to him, that he is not performing duties of a clerk, and that he is not entitled to the relief claimed.

5. Both parties agreed before me that the issue is as in the term of reference.

6. At the time this dispute came on for hearing before me, both parties reported settlement of the dispute, in terms of the compromise marked as Ext. M/1, which is in the following terms:—

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

"There has been a dispute between the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Delhi and the Bank of Jaipur Employees' Union, Delhi relating to the payment of Special Allowance to Shri Bhagoomal, an employee of Delhi branch.

The said dispute was referred for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, by Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment vide its Notification No. LR.II-10(75)/59 dated the 17th June, 1959.

As a result of the discussions the parties have since compromised the said dispute on the following terms without prejudice to their contentions as to whether Shri Bhagoomal is a "Workman" or an "Officer":—

1. The Bank shall give two increments to Shri Bhagoomal in the present grade so as to bring his basic salary to Rs. 250 per month with effect from 1st July, 1959.
2. Consequently the dearness allowance payable to Shri Bhagoomal shall be fixed at Rs. 100 per month with effect from 1st July, 1959.
3. In view of the foregoing the parties agree to make a joint application to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi to record this agreement and pass an award in terms thereof.

For The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.,
(Sd.) N. C. MEHRA,

Agent.
For The Bank of Jaipur Employees, Union,
(Sd.) H. N. SINGH, Secy.

7. The said compromise is accepted.

8. In the result an award is passed in terms of the compromise set out above.

Three pages.
10th September, 1959

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

[No. LR.II-10(75)/59.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2135.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between Messrs Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, Dalmiapuram Post Office, Tiruchinappalli District and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri K. Ramaswamy Gounder, B.A., M.L., Retired High Court Judge, Madras, shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at the First Line Beach, Madras 1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

1. Bonus for the year 1958.
2. Supply of amenities like uniforms, shoes or sandals, soap, oil, jaggery, hat, soda and cloth free of cost.
3. Payment of wages for the period of un-employment to 517 quarry workers who were dismissed during February-March, 1958, and later reinstated as a result of the mutual settlement dated 8th March, 1958.

[No. F. LR.II.63(9)/58.]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2136.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the West Laikdih Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the management was justified in terminating the services of Shri K. K. Bakshi, Electric Supervisor.
- (ii) If not, to what relief is he entitled and with effect from which date?

[No. F.LR.II/2(154)/59.]

PYARE LAL GUPTA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th September 1959

S.O. 2137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948, namely:—

In the said rules,

- (1) sub-rule (2) of rule 20 shall be omitted;
- (2) after rule 20, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“20A Conditions of service of persons appointed under section 5 of the Act.—Until other provision is made in this behalf, persons appointed under section 5 of the Act shall be governed—

- (a) by such rules relating to conditions of service of Government servants generally as have been made applicable with or without modifications

to such persons, and as are in force immediately before the date of issue of this Notification, and

- (b) by such other rules relating to conditions of service of Government servants generally, as may, after the said date, be made applicable with modifications, if any, to such persons by the Central Government.

[No. MIII-21(1)/59.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

SO 2138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, the same having been previously published as required by the said sub-section, namely:—

Amendment

In the said Scheme—

(i) In clause 46, after sub-clause (4), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4-A). (a) Where a worker has been suspended pending enquiry, he shall be paid for each day of suspension a subsistence allowance equivalent to the attendance allowance provided in clause 32 or one-fourth of his daily wage including dearness allowance, whichever is greater; provided that for the period of suspension in excess of a month, the Chairman may, in exceptional cases grant a higher subsistence allowance not exceeding half the total daily wage including dearness allowance;

(b) the subsistence allowance so paid shall not be recoverable or liable to forfeiture in any case whatsoever;

(c) where a worker is found not guilty, he shall be entitled to such payments in respect of the period of his suspension as the Administrative Body may certify that the worker would have received on the time rate basis or under clause 32 had he not been suspended, provided that the amounts so payable shall be reduced by the amount of subsistence allowance already paid during that period.”

(ii) In clause 51, the following shall be inserted at the end of sub clause (2) as item (iii)—

“(iii) (a) Where a worker has been suspended pending enquiry, he shall be paid for each day of suspension a subsistence allowance equivalent to the attendance allowance provided in clause 32 or one-fourth of his daily wage including dearness allowance, whichever is greater; provided that for the period of suspension in excess of a month, the Chairman may, in exceptional cases grant a higher subsistence allowance not exceeding half the total daily wage including dearness allowance;

(b) the subsistence allowance so paid shall not be recoverable or liable to forfeiture in any case whatsoever;

(c) where a worker is found not guilty, he shall be entitled to such payments in respect of the period of his suspension as the Administrative Body may certify that the worker would have received on the time rate basis or under clause 32 had he not been suspended, provided that the amounts so payable shall be reduced by the amount of subsistence allowance already paid during that period.”

[No. Fac. 175(72) 59.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2139.—In the notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 1717, dated the 28th July, 1959, published at page 1906 in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(ii), dated the 1st August, 1959, under the heading "Members representing the Central Government", in item (3), for the entry "The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Cochin", read "The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum".

[No. Fac. 180(3).]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th September 1959

S.O. 2140—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (22 of 1932), the Central Government hereby determines that the rate of Emigrant Labour Cess to be levied under the said section in respect of the entry into Assam of each assisted emigrant shall be rupees eight for the year commencing on the 1st October, 1959 and ending on the 30th September, 1960.

[No. F. PL-21(9)/59.]

S.O. 2141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 27th September, 1959, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force), Chapter V and Chapter VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh, namely:—

- (i) The areas within the Municipal limits of Bhopal.
- (ii) The area within the limits of revenue village of Nagda, in Tehsil Khachrod, in Ujjain district.

[No. F. HI-13(16)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts, for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st October, 1959, from the payment of the employer's special contribution under Chapter V-A of the said Act, every factory—

- (a) which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the manufacturing processes specified in column 1 of the Table annexed hereto or any other manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes or in any other manufacturing process carried on in a seasonal factory of the nature referred to in clause (12) of section 2 of the said Act; and
- (b) which is situated in any area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table, subject to the condition, if any, specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Name of the Manufacturing Process	Area where situated	Conditions
1	2	3
1. Redrying unmanufactured leaf tobacco.	Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	
2. Rice Milling	Do.	Provided that the process of milling is sub-sidiary to any other manufacturing process which is seasoned and so long as the number of employees engaged in oil milling is less than fifty.
3. Cold storage	Do.	
4. Salt manufacture	Do.	
5. Oil Mills	Do.	
6. Ice manufacture	The States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.	

[No. HI-6(155)/59.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1959

S.O. 2134.--In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between Messrs Tulsidas Khhimji, Bombay and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 7 of 1959

In the matter of M/s. Tulsidas Khhimji, Bombay.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—

{ Shri P. P. Khambatta, with
Shri A. T. Joshi.

For the Workmen—

{ Shri N. V. Phadke and
Shri S. Karkal, Advocates.

Shri S. R. Kulkarni, Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union.

AWARD

By its Order dated 28th February 1959 the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment referred to this Tribunal a dispute between the firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Khhimji on the one hand and their workmen on the other concerning the retrenchment of 16 employees named in the Reference. The Tribunal has been asked to adjudicate whether the concern was justified in

retrenching the 14 clerks and the two peons on 15th November, 1958, and whether the proper procedure was adopted in retrenching them.

2. The firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Khhimji of Bombay carries on four different kinds of business. Firstly, they are clearing the forwarding agents; secondly, they have godowns which they use whenever so required for the goods which they clear or are forwarding; and they also let out space in the godowns on hire; thirdly, there is a very small insurance department; and fourthly, there is a cotton department in which the concern acts as Controllers for the East India Cotton Association; as such Controllers they draw samples of the cotton and seal them, and after the samples have been approved by the East India Cotton Association, the bales are removed by the owners under the escort of this concern to the dock gates.

3. A preliminary objection was raised that I cannot take into consideration this cotton department because its activities are outside that Port area, and the Central Government Reference would not be valid for any area outside the Port. I said in a previous award concerning the bonus payable by this concern that it may well be that the workmen of the cotton control department were not covered by that Reference, but it had become a truism that if certain workmen of a concern are given bonus it is difficult to deny such bonus to the rest, and I held that persons claiming bonus then before me were the employees including clerks of all the departments except that of the cotton control work. The position in the case before me however is different, as I shall later discuss.

4. In effecting this retrenchment the company has adopted the principle of retrenchment department-wise, and in each of the departments they have retrenched certain clerks on the principle of 'last come first go' within the department. In the cotton control department there has been no retrenchment. Labour however contends that all the clerical cadre of all the departments and also its head office should have been taken into consideration as one whole establishment for the purpose of effecting retrenchment on the principle of 'last come first go' according to categories like clerks and peons. Labour says that the concern is indivisible, that the departments are kept apart merely for the sake of convenience, that while separate accounts are kept for each department at the head office there is an ultimate amalgamation of the accounts for all purposes of the concern as a whole, like income-tax.

5. Labour had challenged the necessity for the retrenchment, but that is no longer a live issue; and the contest before this Tribunal has centred on the question as to whether the retrenchment should be department-wise, or by taking the entire staff of all the departments and head office together for the purpose of retrenchment.

6. Matters relating to this Reference have been carefully examined at the hearing, and one of the partners of the concern has been examined in respect of the various facts of the problem. It appears from his evidence that each of the four departments is under the charge of a partner of the concern who normally would have under him the head of the department. The partner in charge of a particular department selects and appoints his own personnel without consulting any other department or the head office. But a new recruit is generally tried out for about 18 months before he is confirmed in his department, and if in that period he is found unsuitable an effort is made to give him a chance in one of the other departments; and if he is still found wanting he is removed. The company has a good record of management; it has been 60 years in existence, and there are on its rolls clerks who have been in the concern for over 35 years. There was an agreement with the union on 26th October 1957 when an omnibus settlement was effected giving considerable benefits to the employees.

7. As regards the actual management, each partner looks after his own department and the accounts are kept separately at the head office, but they are ultimately amalgamated *inter alia* for the purposes of the income-tax payable by the concern and no doubt also for the general purposes of the partnership.

8. There is some affinity between the work of clearing and forwarding department and of the provision of godowns, but it has been pointed out that only 25% of the godown space is used for the purposes of forwarding and clearing, and that the rest of the space of the godowns is let out to others. Insurance is also a separate department and very little insurance is effected in respect of the clearing and forwarding departments; cotton control work of

course is different from the other three. Without doubt all these four departments constitute one business, and as happens in a concern carrying on different lines of work, the clerks of a particular department naturally acquire knowledge and experience of their particular work. They are inducted into that department and improve in experience with the passing of years, and the company has been recognising seniority according to departments. The case of the workmen however is that the employees of the four departments are interchangeable, and that when a clerk from one department is sent to another department he carries with him his seniority starting from the date of his entry into the concern.

9. In support of its case labour has produced a statement, exhibit 4, in which 47 persons are shown as having belonged to a particular department and as having been subsequently transferred to another department. The contents of Exhibit 4 have been analysed and examined. In the case of Nos. 2, 7, 19, 21, 34, 44 and 45 there have been no transfers, because these persons were appointed after the initial probationary period. Numbers 22 and 35 have not been identified and we must assume that they do not exist. Nos. 39 and 40 do not present any problem because it is not in dispute that they are the junior-most in the grade. As regards 23, 29, 41, 43, 46, 42 and 1 they are shown as supervisory heads and therefore their transfer from one department to another does not affect the question. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 23 and 47 are not transfers from department to department although they are transfers within a department; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 25, 26 and 27 are those persons who were transferred to other sections on account of lack of work and pending retrenchment. Thus only six persons remain who have been transferred for some reasons or other from one department to another and they are Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20; I shall discuss their cases because it is upon these cases that labour has based its arguments of interchangeability of clerks within the departments.

10. No. 14 has been working in the godown department for 10 years, having been transferred from the cotton department, but the partner who gave evidence did not have personal knowledge as to how long he had been in the cotton department before his transfer to godowns, and apparently there are no records available with the concern to help in this matter. If labour attached any importance to this matter they would have produced these six persons to give evidence as to the particulars of their transfer, but that has not been done. As regards No. 15 he joined the cotton department in 1947 and he has been working in the godown department now for over 5 years, and the partner was not able to say why he was transferred to the godown department. No. 16 joined the cotton department in 1942 but he has been over 10 years in the godown department. No. 17 joined the firm in 1945 but the witness was not able to say to which department No. 17 was originally appointed, but No. 17 has been over 7 years in the godown department. No. 18 joined the cotton department in March 1951, and was transferred to godown two years ago, and it is said that this was due to insufficiency of work in the cotton department. No. 20 has been for 12 years in the godown department but it is possible that he was transferred from the cotton department, and the partner who gave evidence was not able to give any details.

11. Labour is really concerned in this Reference with 12 persons, in-as-much as Barivallabh Bhat and Gajanan Sivasankar have resigned, and there is no sustainable claim as regards the two persons. Labour contends that although No. 18 was appointed in 1951 in cotton and transferred two years ago to godown, at that time new clerks were appointed to the cotton department in 1956. It is correct that in 1956 six persons were appointed to the cotton department; but the partner has added that numbers 14 to 20 of exhibit 4 were persons transferred from cotton department to godown department at different times because they were better suited for godown work, and he has also stated that transfers from cotton department to other departments were generally occasioned by lack of work in the cotton department. To this labour replies that Nos. 15, 16 and 17 had been for a number of years in their respective departments before being transferred.

12. Labour has other grievances as regards the persons selected for retrenchment and says that superannuated persons have been kept in the firm while the younger ones are being retrenched. That statement is not quite correct; there is an agreement between the company and the union which the retirement age which would be normally 60 years has been extended and the employees have the discretion to keep an employee beyond that age. I do not think that it can be legitimately put forward as an argument that these persons should be the first to go having regard to the agreement. It is also said that

one Shri Fernandes was retrenched and then re-employed and sent to Poona. That is correct, but the firm has explained that Shri Fernandes was sent to look after the godown at Poona, because he was considered suitable for the purpose the previous incumbent having been twice charge-sheeted and dismissed; and the employers add that the Government had declined to accede to the request of labour that the dismissed employee's case should be referred to adjudication.

13. Shri Khambatta for the concern says that the persons employed in the cotton department do a specialised job, and that the taking and examining of cotton samples required special knowledge. Nos. 26 and 27 of exhibit 4 were tried for cotton work and were found wanting; there was no lack of work in the cotton department at the time of retrenchment. The employers contend that transfers are made only if a person is unsuitable for a particular work and is for that reason given a chance in any other department. When asked to explain the transfers of persons who had been in a particular department from 6 to 10 years, Counsel for the employers says that for want of records it is difficult to answer that question, but the union had the opportunity of getting those persons here to explain the circumstances of their transfers, and they did not do so. The management maintains that no clerks are transferred merely for exigencies of work, that transfers are very rare as will appear from the number of cases cited by labour in respect of a firm of 60 years standing; and they also say that it is not easy to interchange between the cotton department and the other department because the cotton department is concerned with the quality of cotton and the persons in that department must have some knowledge of cotton. The management contends that selection should be among equals, and they look upon the work of the cotton department on the one hand and of the other departments on the other as dissimilar, and they also look upon the work of the clearing and forwarding department as different in practice and in essentials to the work of the godown department.

14. The fact remains that there are just six cases of transfers in this firm of about 60 years standing which can be brought forward to establish the practice that there is interchangeability of the 175 clerks in the four departments of the concern. I am unable to deduce from the transfer of these six clerks any policy of interchangeability of clerks within the departments of this concern; and it may be added that in respect of at least three out of the six persons who were transferred the company was able to show good grounds.

15. *The enactment relevant to the question before me is Section 250.*—"Where any workman in an industrial establishment who is a citizen of India is to be retrenched and he belongs to a particular category of workmen in that establishment in the absence of any agreement between the employer and the workman in this behalf, the employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in that category, unless for reasons to be recorded the employer retrenches any other workman."

16. The section speaks of an "Industrial establishment". But the term has not been defined, and it may well mean a Section of workmen in an industrial establishment as has been stated by the High Court of Madras in the case of India Tyre and Rubber Company (India) (Private) Ltd., and their workmen (1957 II LLJ 506 at page 509).

17. In a case of the kind before me it is necessary to determine whether the departments were kept so aloof that retrenchment must necessarily proceed department-wise. There is no doubt that the clearing and forwarding department is different to the cotton control department. Both of these are in turn somewhat different to the godown department where 75 per cent of the space is hired out to outsiders. The insurance department is small. The accountants and cashiers at the head office deal with the daily accounts and moneys of all the four departments. The workers of each department have their own cadres of seniority according to departments. Therefore it is not altogether unreasonable to regard each of such departments as an establishment in itself for the purpose of deciding upon the persons to be retrenched; retrenchment has been necessitated as a result of fall in business in the clearing and godown departments; before retrenchment there were 24 clerks in the docks department and 45 in the godown department; they have been reduced to 17 and 39; and the rest of the departments have remained unchanged, and if retrenchment was made by taking the junior-most clerks of the entire number of clerks of the various departments of the concern it might well lead to the situation where the first people to be retrenched would be from the cotton department which does not require any retrenchment, and also from the accounts department at the head office which does not belong to any of the four departments.

18. A decision on the issue referred to me is not easy. Without doubt it is desirable that a meaning should be attached to the word "establishment" which would signify a single body of employees working in concert who would be having within themselves a certain degree of homogeneity. It can well happen that in an establishment there are several separate departments like cotton textiles, jute, timber, grain, and if retrenchment were to take place in a concern of this character it would normally mean retrenchment according to seniority from amongst the entire staff of a particular category. There is furthermore the evidence of the partner to the effect that the persons within a department take seniority *inter se* and that their seniority is not governed by the general seniority of all the clerks of the firm. But if a transfer does take place, the person transferred takes with him his seniority in his department to the department to which he is transferred, and in such case the position appears to be neither stable nor logical.

19. I realise that there is much to be said for both points of view now before me, and in the absence of any other criteria certain broad principles must be applied in determining this question. The question is ultimately referable to the word "Industrial establishment" in Section 24G of the Industrial Disputes Act. The case before me is different from the case of a company which has offices in different places in India or may be offices in different towns in Bombay State. In such case there would ordinarily be a preference for the view that retrenchment should proceed according to separate units at the different centres rather than on the application of a blanket system of seniority covering all the employees all over India. The situation does become different where workmen belong mostly to the same locality and have a resultant homogeneity of service. In the case before me the business of the concern is conducted at the head office where all the partners carry on their business. The firm has departments, and it means the departments with suitable clerical staff which is mainly recruited from the local area. Each of the partners is in charge of a department, but nevertheless he is conducting the business of the concern; it may be that the workmen are recruited by the partners of a department for the department itself, but there are instances where persons recruited in one department are found unsuitable and are sent to another department, or where persons having worked in a particular department for a number of years are transferred to another department for special reasons. Such transfers have been few and far between, and no particular inference as to policy can be drawn from them, but the fact remains that some transfers have in fact taken place. The principal feature is that of a single business with a single office with different activities within the city of Bombay; and the persons employed for the purposes of this business are clerks and peons who, at the stage of recruitment at any rate, cannot be said to require any special qualifications for the posts. It has been said that the cotton control department requires men with specialised knowledge, but no sufficient evidence has been led to substantiate this point, and it does not seem likely that the newly recruited clerks of the cotton control department, whose scale of pay is exactly the same as that of any other clerk, would be required to have any special qualifications when being inducted into the cotton control department. In my opinion conditions are not present here which would justify my holding the departments of the concern as different industrial establishments for the purposes of retrenchment, and I hold that for the purposes of Section 25G of the Act the whole business is a single industrial establishment, and that the retrenchment must proceed upon the basis of 'last come first go' from amongst the whole clerical cadre and the peons respectively.

20. There is no dispute that the peons here would in any event be regarded as correctly retrenched. There is also no dispute that on this principle Shri Pravin Badhika and Shri D. H. Palav have been validly retrenched.

21. As regards the others, the retrenchment must be regarded as having proceeded on a wrong principle and such retrenchment must be set aside.

22. The employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in the category in the whole establishment, unless for reasons to be recorded the employer retrenches any other workman; the re-employment of Shri Fernandes in Poona godowns and the refusal of the concern to retrench him would be a valid exception.

23. It follows that the following persons have been wrongly retrenched, and they must be taken back as if they had never been retrenched, provided that within a fortnight of the publication of this award they pay back to the concern any moneys received by way of provident fund or gratuity or compensation:—

1. Shri K. S. Mahadik.
2. Shri Liladhar Paniya.
3. Shri P. S. Salunke.

4. Shri Dunganji C. Ashar.
5. Shri Vasanji Kalyanji.
6. Shri Namdeo Ayaroji.
7. Shri Kashinath Kabal.
8. Shri Dakhonde.
9. Shri N. V. Hatkar.
10. Shri M. S. Parab.

24. As regards the contention that the cotton control department is outside the purview of a Reference by the Central Government, the question does not arise for determination and I am not making any order of retrenchment of the cotton control workers. It may be that as a result of this award, the concern may proceed to retrench certain clerks from the cotton control department. What I have held amounts to this: that a wrong principle has been applied in the retrenchment of the persons before me, and therefore some of them are entitled to reinstatement. I may however add that in determining this question notice has been given to all the employees of the concern, including those of the cotton department. The Union says that all the workmen of this concern desire that retrenchment should proceed establishment-wise, and not by departments as had been done, and no workman has come before this Tribunal to oppose that view.

25. Now therefore I make this award in terms aforesaid.

The 31st August, 1959.

(Sd.) F. JEEJEEBHOY,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

[No. LR.IV-28(5)/59.]
A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 19th September 1959

S.O. 2144.—In pursuance of sub rule (2) of rule 11 and clause (b) of sub rule (2) of rule 14 and sub rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following additions in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 618 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

(1) In part I of the said Schedule after the existing entries, the following shall be inserted, namely—

I	2	3	4
INTEGRATED PHOTO UNIT			
All posts	Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	All"

(2) In Part II of the said Schedule after the existing entries, the following shall be inserted, namely:

1	2	3	4	5
INTEGRATED PHOTO UNIT				
All posts	Chief Photo Officer	Chief Photo Officer	All	Deputy Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting"

(3) In Part III of the said Schedule, after the existing entries, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"INTEGRATED PHOTO UNIT				
All posts	Chief Photo Officer	Chief Photo Officer	All	Deputy Secretary Ministry of In- formation and Broa- dcasting"

[No. 1/27/59-IPU.]

A. M. K. SWAMI, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

S.O. 2145.—The Central Government hereby:

- directs, in pursuance of the provisions of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 3805, dated the 26th December, 1955 and in modification of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O. 1475 dated the 27th June, 1959 that the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Calcutta would consist of 21 members with effect from 11th July, 1959 and shall consist of 22 members with immediate effect;
- notifies for general information that Shri R. M. Chatterjee, a member of the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Calcutta ceased to be a member of the panel with effect from 11th July 1959 under sub-rule (4) of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, on account of death; and
- appoints Dr. Gaurinath Sastri as member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Calcutta with immediate effect in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule (4) of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958. The appointment is up to 14th March, 1960.

[No. F.11/3/59-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

S. No.	Name and address of Member	Interest represented	Chairman/Member
12	Shri J. J. Mehta, Works Manager, The National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Mohone, Kalyan, (Bombay).	technical knowledge	Member
13	Shri K. Vyasulu, Chief (Industry) Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Do.	Do.
14	Dr. A. N. Kapur, Development Officer, Development Wing, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Do.	Do.
15	Shri B.B. Bhalla, Deputy Technical Director, National Productivity Council, 38, Golf Links, New Delhi.	Do.	Do.
16	Shri N. K. S. Iengar, Development Officer, Development Wing, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Do.	Do.
17	Shri J. T. Lalwani, President, Federation of Paper Traders Associations of India, 54, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.	"Consumers"	Do.

and (b) two other members to be hereafter specified by the Central Government who will be persons capable of representing the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings in the said scheduled industries.

2. The Central Government hereby assigns the following functions to the said Development Council, namely:—

- (1) Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time.
- (2) Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs.
- (3) Recommending measures for securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units.
- (4) Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer.
- (5) Promoting standardisation of products.
- (6) Assisting in the distribution of controlled materials and promoting arrangements for obtaining materials for the industry.
- (7) Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale.
- (8) Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto.

- (9) Promoting the retraining in alternative occupations of personnel engaged in or retrenched from the industry.
- (10) Promoting or undertaking scientific and industrial research, research into matters affecting industrial psychology and research into matters relating to production and to the consumption or use of goods and services supplied by the industry.
- (11) Promoting improvements and standardisation of accounting and costing methods and practice.
- (12) Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics.
- (13) Investigating possibilities of decentralising stages and processes of production with a view to encouraging the growth of allied small scale and cottage industries.
- (14) Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers.
- (15) Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions of employment) as to which the Central Government may request the Development Council to advise and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise, and
- (16) Undertaking arrangements for making available to the industry information obtained and for advising on matters with which the Development Councils are concerned in the exercise of any of their functions.

[No. 4(72)IA(II)(G)/59.]

K. C. MADAPPA, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th December 1959

S.O. 2831.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Cotton Textiles (Production by Handloom) Control Order 1956, namely:—

In the said Order in clause 6;—

- (1) in sub-clauses (1) and (2) for the date "31st March, 1960", the date "31st March, 1961" shall be substituted;
- (2) in the Explanation, for the date "1st April, 1960", the date "1st April 1961" shall be substituted.

[No. 4(62)-Tex(C)/58.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 19th December 1959

S.O. 2832.—In pursuance of rule 9 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, made under section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Central Government hereby ratifies the appointment of Shri Abhijit Sen, Co-Director of M/s. Sen Raleigh Industries of India Ltd., Calcutta, as a substitute to take the place of Shri Sanjoy Sen, Technical Director, Sen Raleigh Industries of India Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta, a non-official member of the Development Council for Scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of bicycles, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Bicycles Panel and the meeting of the full Development Council held in New Delhi on the 9th and 10th November, 1959 respectively.

[No. 4(51)IA(II) (G)/59.]

New Delhi, the 21st December 1959

S.O. 2833/DRA/6/5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Captain M. K. Lele, Director of Electrical Engineering, Naval H. Qrs., New Delhi, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S. O. 957/IDRA/6/5 dated the 28th April, 1959, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Electric Motors and machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy (excluding house service meters and panel instruments) and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said Order after entry No. 19A relating to Shri T. S. Rao, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“19 B. Captain M. K. Lele, Director of Electrical Engineering, Naval H. Q., New Delhi—Consumers Member”.

[No. 4(74)IA(II) (G)/58.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 16th December 1959

S/O. 2834.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standard Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st to 15th December 1959.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	IS : 20-1959 Specification for Cast Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for Utensils (Second Revision).	IS: 20-1953 Cast Aluminium for Utensils (Revised).	This standard covers the requirements for aluminium and aluminium alloy meant for the manufacture of cast utensils. (Price Rs. 1.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	IS : 422-1959 Specification for Brass Sheet and Strip for the Manufacture of Utensils.	..	This Standard covers the requirements for the following two grades of brass sheet and strip suitable for the manufacture of household utensils and general brass hollow-ware : Grade Bs 60 A for machine pressing, and Grade Bs 60 B for hand-worked articles. (Price Rs. 2.00).
3	IS : 722(Part III)—1958 Specification for AC Electricity Meters —Part III Three-Phase Whole-Current and Transformer-Operated Meters, and Single-Phase Two-Wire Transformer-Operated Meters.	..	This standard (Part III) applies to : (a) whole-current and transformer-operated kilowatt-hour meters for unbalanced load for use in 3-phase 3-wire and 3-phase 4-wire supplies, and (b) transformer-operated kilowatt-hour meters for use in single-phase 2-wire supplies. (Price Rs. 3.00).
4	IS : 907-1959 Specification for Suction Strainers, Cylindrical and Shoe Types, for Fire Fighting Purposes.	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding materials, shape and dimensions, and construction of suction strainers, cylindrical and shoe types, attached to suction inlets of hose lines. (Price Rs. 2.00).
5	IS : 930-1959 Specification for Extension Ladders for Fire Fighting Purposes.	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, design, construction, workmanship and finish, and acceptance tests of extension ladders for fire fighting purposes. (Price Rs. 1.50).
6	IS : 944-1959 Specification for 18 00-l/min (or 400-gal/min) Trailer Pump for Fire Brigade Use.	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, design and construction, workmanship and finish, and acceptance tests of 1800/min (or 400-gal/min), trailer pump for fire brigade use. (Price Rs. 2.00).
7	IS : 1239-1958 Specification for Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars.	..	This standard covers the requirements of welded and seamless, screwed and socketed mild steel tubes and tubulars and of plain-end steel tubes suitable for screwing to pipe threads conforming to IS: 554-1955, of nominal bores

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			<p>ranging from 6 to 150 mm (or 1/8 to 6 in.). Three grades of thicknesses have been included in this standard which are designed as 'Light', 'Medium' and 'Heavy'. (Price Rs. 4.00).</p>
8	IS : 1261-1959 Code of Practice for Seam welding in Mild Steel.	..	<p>This standard relates to seam welding in mild steel where the total added thickness of the components to be welded does not exceed 8.0 mm. When it is necessary or desirable to seam weld sheets of widely dissimilar thicknesses, there may be limitations on the ratio of the thickness of the material being welded. Further, special techniques for welding may have to be employed. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>
9	IS : 1275-1958 Rules for Making Alphabetical Indexes.	..	<p>This standard lays down rules for preparing alphabetical indexes of books and periodical publications. (Price Rs. 5.00).</p>
10	IS : 1301-1958 Code of Safety Requirements for Electric Mains-Operated Audio Amplifiers.	..	<p>This standard applies to amplifiers for audio frequency intended for indoor or outdoor use and to be connected to supply mains either directly or through the intermediary of auxiliary apparatus. (Price Rs. 4.00).</p>
11	IS : 1302-1958 Methods of Measurements on Audio Amplifiers.	..	<p>This standard prescribes the methods of measurements of the important characteristics of audio amplifiers suitable for operation from DC or AC mains supply of primary battery or secondary battery or combinations thereof. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>
12	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for Endrin Emulsifiable Concentrates.	..	<p>This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for endrin emulsifiable concentrates. (Price Rs. 5.00).</p>
13	IS : 1320-1958 Specification for Baker's Yeast.	..	<p>This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for baker's yeast. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14	IS : 1336—1959 Recommendations for the Colour of Push-Buttons	..	These recommendations apply to the colour of push-buttons for starting and stopping electric motors, or for starting and stopping other electrical apparatus or opening and closing of parts (such as circuit breakers) of an electrical installation. (Price Re. 1.00).
15	IS : 1338—1959 Specification for Certified Samples for Metallurgical Analysis,	..	This standard specifies the general conditions for the preparation of certified samples for metallurgical analysis, their packing and storage, so that they may be deemed to have compositions, subject to stated tolerances, as prescribed in a certificate to be supplied with each sample. (Price Re. 1.00).
16	IS : 1340—1959 Code of Practice for Protective Coating of Zinc Base Alloys.	..	This code lays down the procedure for protective coating of zinc base alloys intended primarily to prevent or reduce their corrosion under humid conditions. This treatment may also be applied to zinc plated material. (Price Rs. 1.50).
17	IS : 1357—1959 Specification for Printing Metal	..	This standard covers the requirements for the following four grades of printing metal— (a) Linotype/Interotype metal, (b) Monotype metal, (c) Stereo metal, and (d) Electro-backing metal. (Price Rs. 1.50).
18	IS : 1358—1959 Practice for Layout of Library Catalogue Code.	..	This standard specifies the essential topics to be covered by a library catalogue code and recommends a helpful sequence in which they should appear. (Price Re. 1.00).
19	IS : 1376—1959 Specification for Cotton Sewing Thread, Bleached, for Aeronautical Purposes.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of cotton sewing thread, bleached, for aeronautical purposes. This standard does not specify the type of finish, feel and the degree of whiteness of the thread. (Price Rs. 2.00).
20	IS : 1386—1959 Methods for Testing Cotton Cordages for Resistance to Attack by Micro-organisms.		This standard prescribes methods for evaluating cotton cordages for resistance to attack by micro-organisms. (Price Rs. 2.50).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, "Manak Bhavan", 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi—1 and also at its Branch Offices at (i) General Assurance Building, 232, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay—1, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta—1, and (iii) 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras—1.

S.O. 2835.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that 4 licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	CM/L-23, 19-12-1956	1-1-1960	31-12-1960	M/s. Deccan Aluminium Stores 56, 1st Bhoiwada, Bombay-2.	Wrought Aluminium Utensils Grade A.	IS: 21-1953 Specification for Wrought Aluminium for Utensils.
2	CM/L-41, 10-12-1957	16-12-1959	15-12-1960	M/s. Carew and Co. Ltd., Narsa- munda, Asansol (West Bengal).	Rectified Spirit— Grade A and Grade B	IS:323-1952 Specification for Rectified Spirit.
3	CM/L-111, 16-12-1958.	1-1-1960	31-12-1960	M/s. Beliaghata Timber Works, Private Ltd., 28-B, Chaulpatty Road, Calcutta-10.	Tea Chest Plywood Panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Re- vised).
4	CM/L-112, 26-12-1958.	1-1-1960	31-12-1960	The Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., 45-47, Apolo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.	Hydroquinone, Photographic Grade.	IS:388-1952 Specification for Hydroquinone, Photographic Grade (Tentative).

[No. MDC/12(185)-L.]

New Delhi, the 17th December 1959

S. O. 2836.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) regulation 3 of the said regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. & date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. & date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the amendment	Date of effect of the Amendment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS : 607-1955 Code of Practice for Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures Suitable for Trade and Government Purposes for the Southern Region	S.R.O. 1033 dated 5th May 1956.	No. 1 December 1959	The existing sub-clause 13.1.1 has been deleted and substituted by the following : "13.1.1 Where gabled roof is constructed, care shall be taken that no hollow space is left between the walls and the roof sheeting. The roof sheeting shall be galvanized corrugated steel or corrugated aluminium or asbestos cement. The sheeting shall project at least 3 ft. from the outer surface of the walls. The purlins and sheets shall be well anchored and secured."	1st January 1960.

Copies of this amendment slip are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, "Manak Bhavan", 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1 and (iii) 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras-1.

[No. MDC/11(9).]

S.O. 2837.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of corrigenda slip, particulars of which are given in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed, in respect of the Indian Standards specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and date of the corrigenda	Particulars of Corrigenda Slip issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	IS:616-1957 Code of Safety Requirements for Mains-Operated Radio Receivers.	S.R.O. 50, dated 4th January 1958.	No. 1 November 1959.	<p>(i) A few corrections have been made in clauses/sub-clauses 2.3, 3.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 5.3.2, 5.3.5, 5.3.6, 9.3.2, 11.2.2, 11.2.4.1, 11.2.4.2, 11.2.5, 11.2.6, 11.1.2.1, 12.1.3, 12.2, 12.2.2, 12.2.2.1, 12.2.2.2, 14.4, 16.1, A-1.1.1, and A-1.1.2.</p> <p>(ii) Clause 3.4 and sub-clauses 11.2.3 and 16.2.2 have been deleted and substituted by new ones.</p> <p>(iii) In Fig. 1, under 'Tolerances' substitute 'On Angles ± 0.5 minute' for 'On Angles ± 0.5'</p> <p>(iv) In Table I, item 11, col. 2, delete the comma after Rubber.</p>

Copies of this corrigenda slip are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, "Manak Bhavan", 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1, and (iii) 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras,

[No. MDC/11(10).]

S.O. 2838.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of errata slips, particulars of which are given in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed, in respect of the Indian Standards specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of Indian Standard was notified	Particulars of Errata Slip Issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS:1140-1959 Specification for Logs for Mat-ches.	S.O. 2110, dated 26th September 1959	In Table I (p. 3) against 'Sl. No. VI (Bombay insignia)', in the column under 'Boxes' please read 'X' in place of '—'.

Copies of this errata slip are available free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution "Manak Bhavan", 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1 and also at its Branch Offices at (i) General Assurance Building, 232, Dr. Dadabhai Naorji Road, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1, and (iii) 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras-1.

[No. MDC/11(10).]

C. N. MODAWAL,
Deputy Director (Marks.)